"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; wind becoming north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,572. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SLEET STORM CRIPPLES THE ELEVATED ROADS

Second and Sixth Avenue Lines at Standstill.

Brilliant Electrical Display Along the Structure—Surface Traffic Slow—Icy Streets Impede Carriages and Pedestrians.

For the third time this Winter the Manhattan Railway Company's elevated road service was badly crippled last night as a result of the ice formation on the "third" or contact rail.

At midnight the Second Avenue line was at a standstill, and at 1:45 o'clock this morning ticket agents had stopped selling tickets at down-town stations on the Sixth Avenue line.

All afternoon there had been a drizzling rain, which followed a stiff snowfall in the early morning hours. The rain melted the snow, and the streets soon were covered with a slush of a half inch or more in depth.

Shortly before midnight trains on the Sixth Avenue line were running about 12 minutes apart, double the usual headway, notwithstanding the reports of many of the ticket sellers to the effect that there was little if any delay.

At South Ferry, on the side where the Second and Third Avenue trains pull in, there was an unusual congestion of traffic late at night. At 11:40 P. M. there were over a couple of hundred passengers waiting for uptown trains. Some of them said that they had been waiting over 20 minutes. A couple of minutes later a three-car train of the Third Avenue line pulled in. It was packed. As soon as the passengers got off the train was filled again.

Some people waited on the platform, and to them it was announced by employes of the road that the Second Avenue cars had ceased to run. They would not say when they had been discontinued or when they would be resumed. It took ten minutes for the train to get to Hanover Square, the first station north.

On the Third Avenue line two or three stations together were skipped in some instances. A train would stop at Ninth Street, and Twenty-third Street next, and Thirty-fourth Street next, and so on. The time between trains could not have varied more. With some it was five minutes, and with others thirty minutes.

After midnight passengers on the Sixth Avenue Elevated road who kept track of the time consumed in riding uptown said that it took an hour and a quarter to ride from Bleecker Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The trips were enlivened by very sharp electrical flashes.

A man who reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street about 1 o'clock this morning said that the train he was in had a very peculiar experience. He said that when it had reached the slight up grade at Eighty-first Street the train began to slip backward, and to resist the propelling power. The motion then became so jerky and peculiar that several women in the car in which he sat became sick. Another man who got off at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in a very angry mood said that it had taken the train in which he rode thirty minutes to get from Thirty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street.

Following the cessation of the snowfall there was a slight rise in the temperature, and up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer just hovered around the freezing point. It was not cold enough, however, to make any trouble on the elevated roads at that time. At 6 o'clock the temperature dropped a degree, down to 31, and then the ice began to form on the third rails. An hour or so later there was still another degree of difference, and the ice began to form quickly as the drizzle of rain or heavy mist kept falling.

By 10 o'clock the real trouble commenced. It was not nearly so bad as on the two former occasions, when the elevated roads were tied up, some of the branches shutting down altogether, while the others only ran trains intermittently, and carried but few passengers.

The Sixth Avenue line seemed to be the first to feel the effect of the ice on the third rail. The sharp curves at Fifty-third Street, Bleecker Street, and other points on the road are believed to have made it harder for trains on that line to get along. On the Ninth Avenue road most of the trains are still pulled by engines and there was little trouble there, except as the steam trains were delayed up town in waiting for the motor cars to creep along out of their way.

On the Third and Second Avenue lines not a great deal of trouble was experienced up to midnight. Trains were running right along, it was said at the City Hall and South Ferry stations, but it was admitted that they got along slowly. None had been taken off, it was said, and trainmen declared that if conditions got no worse than they were at that hour traffic would be kept moving along without any serious interruption.

Nearly all the motor trains now are equipped with the small steel brushes running in front of the shoe, which picks up and conveys the current from the contact rail to the motor. These brushes are designed to sweep away the ice and slush that collect on the rail, and that otherwise would pack under the shoe, thus breaking the current. In spite of these brushes, however, ice would collect under the shoes, and then would follow brilliant electrical displays.

The display was not nearly so brilliant as it had been when the road was completely blocked for hours on the occasion of the last sleetstorm, but was sufficient to bring many New Yorkers to their windows, where they watched the trains as they passed, spitting sheets of many-colored flame from the shoes.

Conditions on the surface lines were not so bad. In some places, for instance, the steep hills in Amsterdam Avenue, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and on Lexington Avenue, near Ninety-ninth Street, and on the approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge, the trolley cars labored along and climbed up but slowly. Liberal applications of sand prevented a general block at these points.

The sidewalks were in a bad condition. There had not been enough snow to call out the cleaners, so it just melted during the afternoon and turned into mud and slush. The pavements were slippery, and had it been a week day truck horses would have fared badly. As it was, cab and carriage horses had a hard time in Broadway, and about the theatres and uptown restaurants. When the Sunday night musical programmes in the Broadway theatres were over the cabmen had a hard time getting into line and taking away their passengers.

BROOKLYN'S TRAFFIC IMPEDED.

Motor Trains Substituted for Steam on the Elevated Just When the Storm Came.

The new through electric motor train service on the Brooklyn Elevated lines was inaugurated yesterday under circumstances that were anything but favorable. While the new order of things was welcomed by the patrons of the road, the coating of ice which formed upon the "third" rail, and made the operation of trains difficult, caused many of them to wish that the company had waited another day before taking off the old steam locomotives.

Recently the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company contracted with the Edison Company for additional electrical power, and nearly all the engines on the Fifth Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Kings County, and Broadway elevated lines were retired to the yards yesterday and motor cars substituted for them. Locomotives were continued in use on the Ridgewood line, which has not yet been equipped for the operation of electric trains.

Because of the storm, the new service did not receive a fair trial during the day, but it was generally felt among the patrons of the lines that it would prove a big improvement on the old steam service. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been running a number of motor trains on several of the elevated lines for some time, but a full electric service was not placed in operation until yesterday. The trains were run through from Park Row to the terminal of the several lines.

The insulation effected by the thick coating of ice which formed on the third or contact rail interfered with the steady taking of power by the motors, and as a result the trains made jerky and uncertain progress. There were many little delays on the different lines, but no serious block was reported.

Brooklynites living along the lines of the elevated roads were treated last night to fine displays of electrical pyrotechnics. As the copper shoes of the motors scraped along through or over the ice coating on the contact rail, clouds of white sparks would rise, and dazzling streaks and flashes of light would play all about the cars.

It was found necessary late in the afternoon, because of the inability of the motors to make speed with the ice-coated third rail, to press a number of locomotives into service again, in order to maintain the train schedule on the elevated lines. The new service is not to be operated during the so-called "rush" hours of the day.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 6.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 5.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Real Estate—Page 13.
Religious—Page 9.
Society—Page 9.
Weather Report—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.

APPETITES ARE WHETTED by the delicious viands and dainty service on the dining car of the Pennsylvania Limited. All other appointments just as faultless.—Adv.

SNOW AND SLEET OUT WEST.

Bad Weather in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Stock Imperiled.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—Snow has been falling in Kansas City and Western Missouri at intervals during the last thirty hours, and it now covers the ground to a depth of seven inches, making it the heaviest fall of the Winter. Through trains are generally late. The telegraph and telephone companies have suffered damage.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—The worst blizzard of the Winter prevails over Kansas to-night. Snow accompanied by a strong north wind, has been falling all day, and to-night the temperature is near the zero mark. Cattle on the western ranges will doubtless suffer. Railroad traffic is retarded.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Feb. 15.—The worst storm of the Winter struck Oklahoma about midnight, and has been raging with terrific fierceness ever since. Sleet and rain was followed to-day by a driving snowstorm, a cold norther accompanying. On account of their good condition, no damage to cattle or wheat is expected. The rain was preceded by a dense fog, the only one known to present residents of the Territory.

ARDMORE, I. T., Feb. 15.—One of the worst sleetstorms in years prevails throughout this section of the Territory. The storm began late last night with a decided fall in the temperature, following the heavy rains of the past few days. Everything in this part of the Territory is covered with ice, and it is believed stock will suffer severely.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed here for the last twelve hours. All trains are late, telephone wires are damaged, and country roads are almost impassable.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The rain of the past two days was to-night followed by sleet and snow. The same conditions are reported throughout the Ohio Valley, with serious floods in certain localities. There is no immediate danger of a flood in the Ohio River since the cold weather set in.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Rain, sleet, snow, and decidedly cold weather have followed in rapid succession during the past twenty-four hours, and the temperature to-night is falling rapidly. A heavy fall of snow has given St. Louis and vicinity the worst blizzard in two years.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—Snow has been falling in Central Illinois for thirty-six hours, with no prospect of cessation. The high wind prevailing has caused heavy drifts, impeding trolley transportation and also delaying trains on the steam railroads.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—A drenching rain, which began falling last night, turned into sleet to-night, making the streets of the city dangerous for pedestrians, and causing considerable delay and inconvenience to the street railway company. Reports of heavy rains and sleet have been received from all parts of Kentucky.

PELEE AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

German Ship Tells of Having a View of the Volcano on Feb. 4.

When the German steamship Catania, which got in from Brazilian ports yesterday, passed the island of Martinique, on Feb. 4, Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. The Catania passed the island four miles to the westward, where a good view of the angry volcano was obtainable.

The log of the vessel reports that the crater was smoking densely, and that "great quantities of lava were running down the mountainside to the water, causing a great and terrible steam to rise over its surface."

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Many and Somewhat Alarming Shocks Experienced in the State of Guerrero.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—The State of Guerrero continues to report many and somewhat alarming earthquakes. That State has been shaking in parts for several years, and seismologists are much interested in what may be the result of the continued shocks.

Chilpancingo, which a couple of years ago was almost destroyed by an earthquake, now reports another, which threw down houses. The towns of Chilapa, Aguas Blancas, Sandigo, and Mexical had similar experiences.

Underground roarings and rumblings were heard, greatly frightening the people.

BORROW A PROFESSOR.

Dr. Capps of Chicago University Loaned to Harvard, Where He Will Lecture.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—On the invitation of Harvard Dr. Edward Capps, Professor of Greek at the University of Chicago, has been loaned to the Eastern university for the first semester next year. Prof. Capps will give two courses there, one on "The Greek Comedy" and the other on "The Greek Theatre."

An official at the university said yesterday that the invitation from Harvard to Chicago professors was a pleasing recognition of the Western university.

MR. MORGAN AT WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—J. Pierpont Morgan called at the White House this evening. He left the house with Senators Hanna and Aldrich, going as far as their hotel with them, whence he returned to his car at the railroad station, later leaving for New York City.

Burnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

EX-MAYOR AMES ARRESTED

Fugitive Minneapolis Official Found in New Hampshire.

Discovered in the House of a Minister—His Condition Pitiful—Will Fight Extradition.

HANCOCK, N. H., Feb. 15.—Broken in spirit, a physical wreck, and changed probably beyond recognition, Dr. Albert Alonzo M. Ames, ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, and who is wanted in that city on an indictment for attempted bribery, was discovered to-day in the home of a local minister and placed under arrest by Sheriff Doane of Manchester.

So pitiful was his condition that he was not locked up, but left in charge of a Deputy to await the arrival of officers from Minneapolis. After his arrest, however, Ames communicated with United States District Attorney Charles J. Hamblett of Nashua and obtained his services for a fight which he says he will make against extradition.

Dr. Ames has been here for several weeks, although his presence was not known outside of the home of the Rev. C. H. Chapin, who received and sheltered him. Mrs. Chapin is a sister of the woman who accompanied Dr. Ames and who is supposed to be his wife. The knowledge of this relationship probably led to his detection.

Sheriff Doane received a communication from Chief of Police J. W. Greger of Minneapolis asking him to go to Hancock and see if Ames had sought refuge at the home of his sister-in-law. The Sheriff came here yesterday and after an investigation placed Ames under arrest this afternoon.

Besides being wanted to answer to an indictment for attempted bribery, Dr. Ames is wanted for defaulting his ten-thousand-dollar bail, given at the time of his indictment.

The prisoner is reported to have said this afternoon that were he a well man he would return to his home and face the charges, but that under the circumstances he would make a desperate fight. Attorney Hamblett has not yet seen his client, but will come here to-morrow. Mr. Hamblett was informed to-day that Dr. Ames was on the verge of a collapse.

Dr. Ames is greatly changed from the description of him sent out by the Minneapolis police after his disappearance from that city. He has grown a full beard and his hair is almost white. It is said that he was sixty-two years of age, but he looks over seventy. His flesh is much wasted away, and from a physical standpoint he is almost helpless.

Just how long the parsonage has protected the prisoner and his wife is not known outside of the house, and none of the family to-day were inclined to talk. It is believed, however, that Minneapolis detectives, who followed him to Boston, were thrown off the track there, and that he came directly to this town. Before going to Boston he was reported to have been in Louisburg, Ky., and West Baden, Ind., and it is thought that he came East from the latter place.

As soon as the Minneapolis officers reach here—and they are expected Tuesday—the matter of Dr. Ames's extradition will be taken up before the Governor and Council. Those who are familiar with the fighting abilities of Mr. Hamblett are inclined to believe that the return west of the prisoner will be delayed for a considerable time.

Developments to-night indicate that Dr. Ames has still many friends and abundant financial resources, and that every move to bring him to trial in Minneapolis will be bitterly contested.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Sheriff J. W. Dreger is on his way to New Hampshire with papers for the return of Dr. Ames, the fugitive ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, who defaulted his bail of $10,000 and fled. The authorities have known of his location, but it was not until a peremptory order was given by Judge Harrison that steps were taken to have him returned to Minneapolis for trial.

Dr. Ames is accused of offering bribes to County Commissioners in order to have his secretary, T. R. Brown, elected Sheriff, to succeed ex-Sheriff Megaarden, who was removed by the Governor for malfeasance, and also of accepting money from dissolute women. There are four of these indictments. A sixth charges him with conspiracy.

Dr. Ames fled from the city in July, and for a long time was at West Baden, Ind. When he was due to appear for trial he was still in Indiana and was reported ill. Later he went to Louisville, Ky., and was under surveillance for about two weeks. Just before Sheriff Dreger arrived in Kentucky, Ames was warned by some of his Minneapolis friends, and fled to New England. He was in Boston for a time and later went to Hancock, N. H., where a sister of his wife resides.

It has been represented here that his health was such that he could not be returned to the city, except at the risk of his life. His bondsmen were not in the least concerned regarding his continued absence from the city, and they are not the persons who are defraying the expenses of the Sheriff in his pursuit.

WORK OF DYNAMITERS.

Attempt to Destroy Long-Distance Telephone Cables at Warsaw, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 15.—An abortive attempt was made here early this morning by unknown persons to wreck with dynamite the long-distance telephone cables of the Commercial Telephone Company.

The top of the pole supporting the cables which led into the central office twenty feet away was blown to pieces, but the cables remained intact.

The noise of the explosion awoke the people all over the city, and scores rushed to the business portion armed with rifles and revolvers, expecting to do battle with bank robbers. The dynamiters escaped.

Controlling interest in the company is owned by Strauss Brothers, bankers, of Ligonier, Ind. No reason for the action of the dynamiters can be assigned.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY CHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, who has been the real head of Stanford University since her husband's death, soon will surrender all control of university affairs to the Board of Trustees. Having seen the university safely through its time of trouble, she now desires to relinquish further details of management. President Jordan made this announcement last night at a meeting of alumni.

To enable Mrs. Stanford to do what she proposes a bill will be presented to the State Legislature to-morrow to amend the law which now gives Mrs. Stanford control.

It is said the Trustees will insist upon electing Mrs. Stanford President of the Board of Trustees, but this position will be mainly honorary, as she intends to be abroad for several years.

Preachers at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Two of the prominent Presbyterian ministers in the East occupied the pulpits in Marquand and Miller chapels to-day. The Rev. Henry C. Minton, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and formerly Moderator of the General Assembly, preached to the university students and sounded a note of warning to them along the line of self-development, while the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., strongly urged the students of the Theological Seminary to be careful not to cut or disfigure the Bible with the knife of new ideas that come along.

DAYLIGHT STREET DUEL.

Seven Shots Fired and Crowd Quickly Gathered—One Combatant Caught.

Two young men faced each other in broad daylight yesterday in a duel with pistols in East Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. Seven shots were fired in all, but so far as the police of the Fifth Street Station have been able to ascertain none was effective. One of the duelists was arrested, while the other made his escape in the crowd that quickly gathered. The shooting is said to have been the result of long-standing ill-feeling between the participants concerning the affections of a young woman. The man arrested was reluctant to talk about the affair, and the detectives investigating it were compelled to work largely in the dark.

The shooting took place in front of the Palace Garden, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth Street, formerly known as Clarendon Hall, and long used as a meeting place for labor men and their organizations. There was given in the hall yesterday afternoon, according to the programme passed out, the "Second Annual Matinée Reception of the Yankee Boys." It was attended for the most part by young men and women of the east side. There was dancing, which began at 1 o'clock. In the basement of the hall is a bar. The programme said that John Tario was the manager of the performance, and that his assistant was "Little Andrew." Who the latter individual is the police say they could not learn.

Everything went along quietly until about 5 o'clock. Then one of the young men at the dance came down stairs and stood for a moment on the sidewalk in front of the building. Along came another young man. The two stood and glared at each other for a minute without either saying a word. Then one stepped quickly into the middle of the street, and at the same time both are said to have drawn revolvers. The shooting began. One is said to have fired five shots while the other fired but two.

In a minute there was a crowd running toward the two men. Fourteenth Street was crowded with persons just leaving various places in that vicinity that give afternoon Sunday performances, and people came running from all directions.

Policeman Dolan of the Fifth Street Station, who was at Fourth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, broke through the crowd and started toward the duelists, both of whom ran. One of them started down the middle of the street toward Third Avenue. There he met Policeman Randolph, who caught him after considerable dodging.

Dolan then turned his attention to the other of the two, but he had dodged through the dense crowd and had got away, and the police were unable to even get a description of him.

The man arrested was taken to the Fifth Street Station, where he described himself as Michael McDonald, twenty-five years old, and said he lived at 606 East Sixteenth Street. The police say they found a revolver in his possession that still was hot, and all the chambers of which were empty.

He told the police that the other man was named "Malone," but would give no further information regarding where he could be found. He said that Malone and he had had a long-standing grudge against each other; that some weeks ago they had fought with their fists, and that they accidentally met yesterday afternoon. McDonald said he had not been at the dance. He was not well dressed.

After the shooting the police went to the Palace Garden and stopped the entertainment. They told the manager that he must clear the hall, and everybody was put out of the place. No arrests were made there. Some of the young women begged the police to let "Ed" Canavan, who was down on the programme as the "official musician," play "just one more waltz." Their pleadings were not in vain, and the police stood by the door while the band played "Home, Sweet Home" and then everybody got out.

APOSTLE SMOOT COMING EAST.

Senator-elect from Utah Will Present His Credentials—Mormon Officials Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—Apostle Smoot, Senator-elect from Utah, will leave for Washington in two or three days to present his credentials. As soon as he does this, it is expected that the warfare over seating him will begin in earnest. Officials of the Mormon Church are now confident that Smoot will be seated.

"We have reason to believe that all the Democrats will vote to seat Brother Smoot," said one of the leaders of the Church. "They would like to get the vote of Utah and Idaho, and the Mormon strength in Wyoming and Colorado at the next national election. Neither party can afford to ignore the strength of the Mormon vote in the West, especially if Arizona and New Mexico are admitted. I also look to see the Republican Senators from Wyoming and Nevada, and Senator-elect Heyburn of Idaho, if he is previously seated, support Smoot."

Among the charges that will be made against Smoot before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will be that, if not himself a polygamist, he has encouraged the practice and connived at it. It is said it will be shown that President Joseph F. Smith is still living in polygamy and that Smoot is under the absolute control, so far as his vote and influence are concerned, of President Smith. Emissaries of the Church have been circulating a petition among politicians, office holders, and others asking the Senate to seat Smoot. Each man who has shown any hesitancy about signing has been warned that refusal means his political death. In this way the signatures of a number of non-Mormons have been obtained.

INCREASE FOR TRACTION MEN.

The Massachusetts Electric Companies Grant an Advance Averaging 12.18 Per Cent. for 2,522 Hands.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—The Massachusetts Electric Companies, controlling all the electric street car lines in Eastern Massachusetts outside of Boston, have granted the request of their employes for increased wages. The decision was announced to-day. It affects 2,522 conductors and motormen who are divided into six classes, the average increase for all being 12.18 per cent., or $154,667, based on last year's pay rolls.

F. C. Foster, Vice President and General Manager of the Massachusetts Electric Companies, stated to-day that the increases are made as a result of long and careful study, and are the most scientific and most substantial advance in the history of street railways in the East. The classification and increase is as follows:

In class No. 1, 26.35 per cent.; an increase from nominal to 18 per cent.
In class No. 2, 15.42 per cent; an increase from nominal to 5 per cent.
In class No. 3, 18.36 per cent.; an increase from nominal to 10 per cent.
In Class No. 4, 18.52 per cent.; an increase from nominal to 15 per cent.
In class No. 5, 11.10 per cent.; an increase from nominal to 20 per cent.
In class No. 6, 9.55 per cent.; an increase from nominal to 25 per cent.

Men in class No. 1 at present receive rates varying from 17 to 20 cents per hour. Twenty-three per cent. of the total number of this class receive an increase varying from 11 to 18 per cent., and 50 per cent. of them will, within two months, be advanced to class No. 2.

Sudden Death in a Restaurant.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 15.—L. L. Hill, a butcher and produce dealer, died of heart disease at noon to-day while eating his dinner at Oscar Millen's restaurant, in Delaware Avenue, this village. He was fifty-eight years of age.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and the West.—Adv.

SCHMITTBERGER LOSES PRESIDENT'S SUPPORT

Mr. Roosevelt Indorses the Views of Mr. Philbin.

Letters Made Public by Commissioner Greene—Sunday Law Liberally Interpreted on the East Side.

There were two distinctive features to the police situation yesterday. One was the entry of President Roosevelt into the Schmittberger case by means of a letter to Commissioner Greene, indorsing the opinion of ex-District Attorney Philbin in the matter, and the other was the avidity with which the east side folk sought their sewing machines and spread out their goods on counters for Sunday sale.

It was a Sunday of "liberal enforcement" on the east side, with arrests for violation of Sunday laws numbering fewer than half a dozen, all told, and those of the prisoners arraigned discharged in court. And Commissioner Greene last night expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the state of things.

The President's letter he gave out to the reporters on their usual Sunday evening call at his residence. It was written under date of Feb. 12, and read as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Greene:
> The President requests me to send you for your information the inclosed extract from a letter of the Hon. Eugene M. Philbin with the attached clipping, and to say that he has great confidence in Mr. Philbin's judgment.
> (Signed) GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

The extract inclosed was from a letter of Mr. Philbin to President Roosevelt dated Feb. 10 and read:

> The inclosed clipping from The Evening Post concerning Capt. Schmittberger's case may prove of interest to you in view of the fact that your recent letter indicates that you believe him fit for promotion to Inspector. My opposition to his advancement is not based upon the Lexow investigation, which, in my judgment, should not be regarded in any way whatsoever in connection with his case, but I think that his record since then, and particularly recently, is such as would make it very detrimental to the best interests of the department that he should be promoted.

The Evening Post clipping was of an editorial of the issue of Feb. 10, in which question was raised as to the present condition of Capt. Schmittberger's precinct and his doings generally since the Lexow days. It concluded with the opinion that repentance, while it might obtain for a man a fresh start, did not warrant his claim to higher honors in his department.

All these documents Commissioner Greene gave out without a word of comment, nor would he say anything in the matter, except that he considered it fair to make public this letter of the President because of the publicity given Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Capt. Schmittberger when the latter had asked for indorsement.

The Roosevelt letter to Schmittberger was under date of Dec. 31 and read:

> In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. the President directs me to say that he will be delighted to have you refer to him for your entire service while he was a member of the Police Commission of New York.
> (Signed) GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

The east side situation brought to mind the letter which Commissioner Greene addressed to Capt. Creamer after the wholesale arrests in the Madison Street Precinct last Sunday. In that letter Gen. Greene said:

> Your arrest of men working at sewing machines without making further inquiry to ascertain the facts referred to in Section 264 of the Penal Code shows error of judgment on your part.

On the east side yesterday such inquiry consisted in a personal trip of Commissioner Greene on foot through the Madison Street and Delancey Street Precincts, and in the former district a tour of inspection by Capt. Hodgins, newly promoted from the rank of Sergeant, who also took a walk and satisfied himself that things were all right.

It was his first Sunday in the berth, which Capt. Creamer vacated when he moved out to his new command at Fort Hamilton last week, and Capt. Hodgins said that he was well pleased with the looks of things. Commissioner Greene said that he was pleased also.

A trip through the east side showed, however, that things were about as open as usual, and that the small storekeepers, fruit sellers, and soda water men were for the most part doing business at the old stand. Only the push-cart vendors, with their assortment of wares, were lacking to complete the typical east side scene.

One word of explanation was put in by the Captain of one of the stations, explaining the apparent disinclination to close the stores. This was that many of the dealers live in the rear of their stores and make Sunday a general reception day, when they receive their friends, and pay visits in return. Thus, it was said, the stores must remain open, although little business was going on.

The explanation did not explain, however, the fact that in a good-sized hat store on Eldridge Street customers were seen trying on various kinds of headgear offered by three salesmen; that in several clothing stores in the Eldridge Street vicinity sales of clothing were observed, and that men, women, and children went in and out of the provision stores all day carrying receptacles ranging from a tin can to a gunny sack.

From an excise standpoint the east side was in good shape. Not only were there few arrests in spite of the fact that all the Captains had given their men explicit instructions to watch sharply for violations, but practically no persons under the influence of liquor were seen on the streets in a two hours' walk.

At the Madison Street Station Capt. Hodgins, when asked what steps he had taken to carry out the Sunday laws, said that the day before, on taking charge, he had had a plain talk with his men, telling them that so long as they did their duty they would have no trouble from him. This talk was very "plain," if an opinion could be drawn from the story of it told by a policeman on beat.

"He told us," the policeman said, "that he would not stand for any grafters. He said that we all were a bunch of grafters and he wouldn't stand for it any more. He said it wouldn't take two weeks to get acquainted with his precinct and that he'd go out and take a walk around to see how things were running. Then he told us that he had been out and that he had had to look for an hour and a half before he could find a cop. I guess he didn't look very hard. And nobody likes to be called a grafter."

Commissioner Greene's visit to the east side was made about 3 o'clock, and last night he expressed himself as very well satisfied.

"The district seems to be much quieter than it was six weeks ago," he said, "for then there was a general bustle, while now, except for the workers in the shops, who have a perfect right to work under the law, provided they observe Saturday and do not disturb the public peace, it is very like Sunday elsewhere."

His attention was called to the fact that the Jewish theatres gave regular performances on Sunday, with actors appearing in costume. He said that the matter had not been brought to his attention, as no complaints had been made against them. The Jewish theatres, he added, were granted privileges that other theatres do not enjoy, and ought to comply with the general law on the subject. He would, however, have the matter looked up.

The total arrests for excise violations throughout the city yesterday were 119, as against 120 the previous Sunday. Of this total 107 were made in Manhattan and the Bronx.

POLISH PRIEST DROPS DEAD.

Rebellion of Students in a Detroit Seminary Breaks the Rev. Father Dombrowski's Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—The Rev. Father Joseph Dombrowski, aged sixty-three, founder of St. Mary's Polish Seminary, fell dead at 7 o'clock this morning because of excitement and nervousness, caused by the rebellion of twenty-nine students who were expelled two weeks ago.

Father Dombrowski was the Nestor of Polish priests in the United States. He was an officer in a Polish regiment, formed at the University of Warsaw in 1863 of students and teachers, that fought against the Russians. He fled from the country after Poland's defeat and took a course at the Polish College at Rome, coming to Detroit in 1880. Polish immigrants crowded Detroit and there was a demand for priests, resulting in the founding of the local seminary.

The unpopularity of a professor caused a demand for his dismissal. Father Dombrowski expelled the students and the incident preyed on his mind until his weak heart gave way.

Here's to Scotland—the home of Bobby Burns, Annie Laurie, and Dewar's Scotch whisky.—Adv.

MR. KNOX INDORSES ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

Says Recent Legislation Is Satisfactory to Administration—Promises of Last Fall Made Good.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Attorney General Knox, who is known to have prepared the improtant features of the anti-trust bills now enacted into laws, on being asked as to how they were regarded by the Administration, said:

"The legislation affecting the trusts passed at this session of Congress is satisfactory to the Administration, and the prompt response to the President's requests is highly gratifying. A very long stride in advance has been accomplished, and the promises of last Fall have been made good.

"The giving and taking of railroad rebates is now prohibited by a law capable of effective enforcement against corporations as well as individuals, and the courts of the United States are clothed with jurisdiction to restrain and punish violations.

"The act creating the Department of Commerce vests in that department complete authority to investigate the organization and business methods of corporations engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce, and to that end to compel the testimony of persons having the desired knowledge. The legislation is concise in its terms but very comprehensive in its scope. Under its provisions a fair opportunity will be afforded to test the effect upon the tendency toward industrial monopoly of its guarantees of no favors for the great producer as against the small one.

"Discretion is lodged in the President as to the publication of facts useful to be publicly known, and a wise administration of the law promises much that is helpful and nothing that is harmful.

"The law to expedite the hearing of cases and giving an appeal directly to the Supreme Court from the court of first instance assures, within a reasonable time, authoritative decisions upon important pending questions in the knowledge of which future legislation, if necessary, can be confidently framed.

"Upon the whole, the situation is eminently satisfactory, and is the result of concessions, modifications of views, and forms of expressions upon the part of many earnest and thoughtful men who have endeavored within a very brief session to meet a rational public demand in a rational and effective way."

UNITED STATES LEADS.

Its Internal Commerce Estimated at $20,000,000,000 a Year—Surpasses That of All Other Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The new Department of Commerce will have the unique distinction of dealing with the largest commercial interests of the world. In domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation, and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. Some figures just compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which by the new law becomes a part of the Department of Commerce, estimate the internal commerce of the country at $20,000,000,000, or equal to the entire international commerce of the world.

In arriving at this estimate the Bureau of Statistics includes only one transaction in each article produced, while, in fact, a very large number of the articles produced pass through the hands of several "middlemen" between those of the producer and those of the consumer. The estimate is based upon the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at $13,000,000,000; those of agriculture at nearly $4,000,000,000, and those of minerals about $1,000,000,000. Adding to these the products of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be $18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1900, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully $20,000,000,000.

EXPRESS ROBBER FREE.

Detectives Shadow Texas ex-Convict, Who Is Believed to Have Hidden $52,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—Charles Beeler, who robbed the Wells-Fargo Company of express packages containing $52,000 at San Antonio a little more than two years ago, was to-day released from the penitentiary, his sentence having expired.

None of the stolen money was recovered and it is asserted that Beeler hid it in order that he might obtain possession of it when released. He was a wagon driver for the company. He is being shadowed now by Wells-Fargo detectives.

FATAL FIRE IN CANALBOAT.

Capt. Greenwood Suffocated While Asleep in His Cabin at Westport.

WESTPORT, Conn., Feb. 15.—Capt. Samuel Greenwood of the steam canalboat J. L. Hyde lost his life in his cabin to-day while asleep.

The canalboat was tied up to the wharf of the Hubbell & Bradley Company. An overheated stove caused a fire, which partly destroyed the boat. The firemen who were summoned to fight the flames found the body of the Captain, who apparently died from suffocation.

Capt. Greenwood's home was in Rochester, N. Y., where he had a wife and two children.

ARMY DESERTERS CAUGHT.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Philip Gleason, whose home is said to be in Pittsburg, and James Wilson, whose home is not known, both of whom served in Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, in the Philippines, are prisoners here and will probably be taken to Fort Leavenworth to serve three years each. The two young men returned from service in Luzon four months ago. They were sent to Fort Slocum.

On their first leave of absence they came here. They say they drank, and the next they knew they were in Pittsburg, several days after they should have been back on duty. Instead of coming back and taking a few months in the guard house, they went West and were arrested at Fort Wayne. They were sentenced to three years for desertion. Three days after their conviction they escaped and eventually made their way here.

New Service to California. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line.
Three trains daily. Most modern equipment. For particulars address 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

PORT OF CARACAS OPEN

Blockade of La Guayra Is Officially Raised.

Populace Wild with Joy—Allies' Warships Also Sail from Other Venezuelan Ports.

LA GUAYRA, Feb. 15.—The blockade has been officially raised. The commander of the British cruiser Tribune, the only warship here, sent an officer ashore this morning with the announcement that the Tribune would leave this afternoon for Trinidad.

The populace is wild with joy.

CARACAS, Feb. 15.—Since 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Venezuelans were awaiting impatiently the official intimation that the blockade had been raised. They knew that the blockade was to be raised, but no notification came during all yesterday. This morning the British man-of-war Tribune was still at La Guayra enforcing the blockade, and preventing the fishermen from leaving the harbor.

At 9:30 this morning the Government inquired of the United States Legation whether it had received any advices, and received a negative reply. The Government was puzzled until at 11 o'clock the news reached Caracas that the Captain of the Tribune had notified the authorities at La Guayra that the blockade was raised. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Tribune sailed for Trinidad.

The news received from all the Venezuelan ports, except at Coro and Higuerote, is that the foreign warships sailed away to-day.

The Government, immediately on receiving the news that the blockade had been raised, took military measures and sent troops in all directions to crush the revolution without giving the rebels a moment's respite.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Feb. 15.—There is great rejoicing among all classes here at the end of the Venezuelan blockade.

Many sailing vessels are lying in this port with cargoes for Venezuelan ports; they will leave to-morrow. A number of steamers are loading for the same destination. A great amount of coffee is awaiting transportation from Venezuela to the United States.

No one is apparently more glad at the raising of the blockade than those on board the blockading squadron.

COMMENT ON THE AGREEMENT.

London Times's Editorial—Berlin Paper Hopes for British-German Good Feeling.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In an editorial article to-day on the signing of the Venezuelan protocols The Times says it ends a disagreeable and dangerous situation at a very opportune time, for, serious as the difficulties of the Washington negotiations have been, they would infallibly have been more serious had the agreement not been concluded before Parliament met.

The Times says that, notwithstanding Premier Balfour's weighty warning on Friday in regard to the unwisdom of allowing foreign policy to be warped by feeling, it seems highly probable that, had the Venezuelan question come up in Parliament before the protocols were signed, the character of the discussion, in the nation's present temper, would not have promoted a speedy settlement. The Times adds:

"It is not our national habit to refuse to keep engagements, even when we regard them with dislike and well-founded apprehensions in regard to possible consequences. We believe it more politic, as well as more honorable, to keep even a bad bargain than to throw suspicion by our conduct on the national good faith. * * * But we are glad to know on Mr. Balfour's authority that our obligations never extended beyond the sum of which the last installment is to be paid to Germany in the middle of July."

The hope is very generally expressed, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that Venezuela has learned a lesson from the blockade and its results, but it would be taking a very sanguine view to suppose that the "menace" has been utterly ended.

The correspondent says it remains to be seen whether, even with the aid of Belgian officials, it will be possible permanently to impound the revenues of the ports. It is likewise conceivable that these officials will require the presence of a few European gunboats to protect them. Meanwhile the tendency of public opinion is rather to believe what is hoped and to regard the whole business as settled.

The Lokal Anzeiger regards as most important from a German point of view what it conceives to be the prospect of "the establishment of confidence between the German and British nations, which premises good fruits for the future. In this light," the paper goes on to say, "whatever be the end of the Venezuelan enterprise, this success of German policy is a result of incalculable value."

The Times's correspondent says it is perhaps somewhat premature, in view of all the circumstances, to draw such far-reaching conclusions from the provisional issue of the Venezuelan enterprise, but it may be assumed that the stage now reached will render the discussion of the matter in Parliament less dif-

TRAINS AT CONVENIENT HOURS Leave New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad for Chicago, St. Louis, and points West and Southwest.—Adv.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for Colds on the Lungs. Sold by all druggists. 25c.—Adv.

ficult, in view of its bearings on British relations with the United States and European powers.

UNALLIED POWERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Bowen Expects to Begin Work on the Protocols Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Minister Bowen expects to begin immediately the preparation of the protocols with the representatives of the unallied powers for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of those nations who have suffered as a result of the troubles in Venezuela. There are eight of these claimant nations, including the United States. The drawing up of the protocol with this Government will be the first undertaken. Solicitor Penfield of the State Department will represent the United States in these negotiations with Mr. Bowen.

Work on this protocol will, it is expected, begin to-morrow, and Mr. Bowen's belief is that matters will move forward with greater rapidity than they did with the representatives of the allied Governments who were enforcing the blockade against Venezuela. The negotiations with France will follow those with the United States, and so on until the protocols with all the unallied creditor nations are completed.

The suggestion has been made that, as the unallied nations naturally are opposed to any preferential treatment for Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, in all probability Venezuela, the United States, and France will be lined up as representing the eight unallied nations at The Hague as opposed to the three allies.

Mr. Bowen continues to receive numerous congratulatory dispatches from Venezuela on the satisfactory outcome of his work here. One of these which he prizes most highly is from the citizens of La Guayra, through the Prefect, which reads as follows:

"The citizens of La Guayra through me felicitate you as the great and good friend of Venezuela."

Various efforts have been made by representatives of big financial houses in this country to sound Mr. Bowen as to his views on the question of financing the debts of Venezuela which will arise out of the expected adjudication of the claims by the mixed commissions. Mr. Bowen, however, has informed all those who have spoken to him on the subject that his mission here is entirely a diplomatic one, and that he cannot consider the financial features of the matter.

CLERGYMAN SAYS HE PREACHES TO SPIRITS.

The Rev. Hugo Wendel of Trinity Lutheran Church, Trenton, Also Declares He Is a Hypnotist.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The congregation of the Trinity German Lutheran Church is dumfounded at the confession of its pastor, the Rev. Hugo Wendel, that he preaches to the spirits of men who died full of "perfect works."

The Rev. Mr. Wendel is accused of becoming a Spiritualist and of holding "services" in the church house. Complaint has been made to the Synod, having office in Philadelphia, and an officer of the German Lutheran Church was in Trenton yesterday gathering evidence.

Pastor Wendel admits the charge that he practices hypnotism in the cure of the sick for pay, and says:

"Many persons have been cured by my treatment without the use of drugs. The lame have thrown away their crutches, and those who were unable to leave their beds have been made to walk by God through my use of hypnotism, a power which God has given me. The Christ was persecuted, and so were His disciples for healing the sick and making the blind see and the lame walk.

"I preach to the spirits for hours every day, and when I am through it always leaves me very weak. True, I preach to the spirits. As a minister of the Gospel, I am ordained to preach to men, whether in the flesh or in the spirit. If I failed I should be untrue to my vows. That I have communicated with the spirits is no news to my congregation. Some of them have seen me in a cloud which the spirits sent, and some of them have seen the spirits. I cannot say to the spirits, 'Stay away from my church.' They will not stay away.

"I do not hold 'seances' in my office. It is true that a widow, a member of my congregation, through me held communication with her dead husband. The spirit of this man came to me four or five times and asked me to let him speak to his wife. I refused to tell her until a member of my Board of Trustees advised me to grant his request. Then I told the woman, and she came to my office. Through the medium of one of my patients, a woman, to cure whose epileptic fits I put her into a mesmeric sleep, this woman came into communication with her departed husband. She felt his presence and saw a spark to indicate that he was present. That I suggested that she make a contribution to the church to assist his spirit to heaven is false.

"The members of my church council know that I have the gift of God to communicate with the spirits. I am not a Spiritualist. Spiritualists only have communication with unregenerate spirits. I only have communication with good spirits. My guiding angel is the Angel Raphael, who appears to me and tells me what I shall do."

RESCUED BY FISHERMEN.

Crew of Helpless Schooner E. H. Foster Taken Off in Teeth of Gale—Vessel Afterward Saved.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 15.—The little fishing schooner Kineo came into port today with the shipwrecked crew of the British schooner E. H. Foster of St. John, N. B., abandoned yesterday in what was thought to be a sinking condition, about fifty miles east of Thatcher's Island. The Foster was on her way from St. John to New York, and put into Salem last Thursday. She started out again at midnight on Friday, and was well out into Massachusetts Bay when she was caught in a northwest gale, and soon lost all her sails, besides springing a leak. The helpless vessel drifted before the gale for half a day, the water constantly gaining on the pumps, despite the efforts of the crew.

About noon Saturday the Kineo, bound out on a fresh halibut fishing trip, hove in sight, and, seeing the signals of distress, bore down on the Foster.

The sea was running high, and Capt. Streams of the Kineo, unwilling to order any of his men to the rescue, called for volunteers. Every man on the little boat stepped promptly forward, and the first one who jumped into a dory had a finger cut off by the boat suddenly bumping against the Kineo. Two dories were finally launched, and the transfer was made in the teeth of the gale.

As soon as the rescued crew was on board the Kineo put back to Gloucester, where she arrived early this morning. The crew learned this afternoon that their vessel had been picked up off Cape Cod by the Baltimore steamer Howard and towed into Boston.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Bernhard Spassell, thirty-three years old, a yardman employed in the new Carnegie Hill Hotel, at Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue, was killed by an elevator in the hotel yesterday afternoon.

Spassell was riding in the lower part of the combination freight and passenger elevator, which was descending with a number of women and men. It was in charge of Peter Virgil of 1,607 Broadway. Virgil ran past the main floor, at which the passengers wanted to get out. He stopped the car, but shouted out a warning, it is claimed, to Spassell, that he was going to go up again. Spassell had started to get out at the basement. The car was run up, and Spassell's head was crushed against the basement ceiling.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Henry Clark Rouse of this city, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, was a passenger on board the Lucania. While abroad he investigated the construction and equipment of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He made the trip from Peking to Moscow in the record time of 1[illegible] days and 10 hours over the East Chinese and Trans-Siberian Railroad.

His beliefs are that the road will be of great commercial value, and that it will soon be possible to go by rail from Berlin to the Pacific Coast in less than a fortnight.

THE BALKAN WAR CLOUD

Bulgaria Awaits the Withdrawal of the Turkish Troops.

If This Does Not Take Place the Bulgarian Army Will Probably Be Mobilized—Austrian War Measures?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Sofia to The Times says the Bulgarian Government awaits the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the frontier. Should this not take place, the Porte's intentions will be suspected, and an order for the mobilization of the Bulgarian troops will probably follow.

Advices from Monastir, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, state that eighteen Bulgarian bands of about twenty men each are causing trouble in that Sanjak. The Bulgarian Government says that they cannot be restrained.

The purpose of these bands is to incite the Turks to atrocities and provoke foreign intervention.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—In official circles it is asserted that the Porte has received from the powers assurances regarding Bulgaria's pacific intentions and that it has been greatly relieved thereby.

At the same time the tension has not been completely relieved. The Military Council has completed the plans for the mobilization of the Second and Third Army Corps, and has decided that, in the event of it becoming necessary to take the field in Macedonia, Marshal Edhem Pasha, the Generalissimo in the Graeco-Turkish war, will have the supreme command of the 250,000 men who would be available there.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Vienna says that in spite of denials he learned that Austria has mobilized two army corps and has concentrated an extra 40,000 men on the Balkan border.

Military men, adds the correspondent, believe that armed intervention is inevitable. Field Marshal Rheinlander will command the force.

TURKEY'S RIGHTS RESPECTED.

Austro-Russian Demands in Regard to Macedonia Have Been Much Modified.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—A rumor which has been current for several days, to the effect that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the other powers, or for other reasons, the Austro-Russian demands in regard to reforms in Macedonia have been greatly attenuated since Count Lamsdorff drafted them, is practically confirmed to-night by the official Fremdenblatt. It states that the demands are carefully framed so as not to overstep the limits prescribed by respect for the Sultan's suzerain rights, and that, being confined to comparatively modest bounds, they are more likely to attain the desired end than if they were more pretentious. They will not, however, says the official organ, succeed if Macedonia is made the theatre of a guerrilla war.

It is regarded here as certain that these half reforms will not satisfy the Macedonian revolutionary party, which demands complete autonomy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—Minister of the Interior von Plehve has sent a circular to the newspapers instructing them to refrain from publishing articles hostile to Turkey in connection with the Macedonian situation.

MASS MEETING OF MACEDONIANS.

SOFIA, Feb. 15.—A mass meeting of 10,000 Macedonians was held here to-day to protest against the action of the Government in dissolving the Macedonian Committees in Bulgaria. The meeting demanded the re-establishment of the Macedonian societies and the judicial punishment of individual offenders.

It is reported that warrants are out for the arrest of Boris Sarafof, Yankof, and other Macedonian leaders.

Sarafof is said to be now in Macedonia organizing a revolt. Several arrests of Macedonian leaders have been made in provincial towns. The Government will prosecute the arrested men.

CALL ON FRANCE TO ACT.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A meeting of 4,000 persons, presided over by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and supported by the presence of or letters of sympathy from numerous prominent men, including MM. Etienne, Anatole France, Berthelot, Lockroy, Deschanel, and Deloncle, was held today in connection with the Macedonian situation.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Government to work energetically to procure the enforcement of the Berlin Treaty, and to put an end to Turkish misrule in Macedonia.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

An Article by Victor Berard Expresses the French Official View.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Writing in the Revue de Paris, says the correspondent of The Times in the French capital, Victor Bérard opposes the view of those who advocate the partition of Morocco, as well as of those who declare that Morocco already belongs to France, who has only got to annex the country when she wants to do so.

M. Bérard says that if ever Morocco becomes French it will not be by war. There are other more effective ways of suppressing frontier disturbances, and it is possible that the interests of neighborliness may one day make the Shereef not a subject but a partner of the French African Empire.

The Times's correspondent says that M. Bérard expresses the French official view, which is opposed to any scheme of international guarantee of the integrity of Morocco. France desires a free hand there, aiming at eventual suzerainty by pacific means.

THE CANTON—HAN-KOW LINE.

American Company About to Begin Preliminary Work on the Railroad.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that preliminary work from the northern terminus of the Canton—Han-Kow Railway is about to begin. The American China Development Company has dispatched twenty engineers, half working from Yo-Chow south and half from Siang-Tan northward, who will definitely locate the line.

Meanwhile, adds the correspondent, the engineers at Canton are idle, waiting for a proclamation from Sheng, (the Director General of Railways,) who declares that this is necessary before the actual appropriation of the land required.

JAPANESE-KOREAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Korean imbroglio is ended, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times. Japan has not asked for compensation, being content, firstly, with the withdrawal of the vote on the banknotes, secondly with a Korean apology and a promise not to obstruct the future circulation of the notes, and thirdly with the fulfillment of last year's agreement in regard to the non-levy of illegal duties and the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary at the Japanese Court.

The Chinese Indemnity Question.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Chinese indemnity gold bonds are still unsigned, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, although the recent collective note of the foreign Ministers at Peking insisted on the fulfillment of this condition before any reference to their Governments of China's request for the alleviation of her financial difficulties.

POPE'S NURSE DIES OF BURNS.

Tragic End of Leo XIII.'s Childhood Servant in Her 101st Year.

In a letter from Rome received by a Roman Catholic priest in this city from a member of the Pope's household the writer tells the story of the tragic death of a very old woman who was once a nurse to Leo XIII. in the latter's early childhood. The correspondent says:

"In October last a most affecting interview took place at the Vatican between the Holy Father and an old woman named Anna Moroni, who in her early days had been employed as a nursery maid in the Pecci family, and boasted that she had often carried in her arms the future Pope. Leo XIII. congratulated the old nurse on her one hundredth birthday, and expressed the hope of seeing her again on many succeeding birthdays. It is now announced that Anna Moroni, who, although in her one hundred and first year, was hale and hearty, has met with a tragic death at Cori, a little mountain village near Rome, where she was born and where the Pope's mother came from.

"She was dozing near the fire when her clothing became ignited, and before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate old woman sustained such severe burns that she died shortly afterward in great agony. On hearing of the terrible death of his old nurse the Holy Father was deeply affected, and ordered the body to be buried in the family plot at Cori. The Pope also expressed the intention of dictating an appropriate Latin epitaph to be placed over the grave."

SAYS TRUSTS ARE NECESSARY.

Prussian Minister of Commerce Advises Imitation of American Methods.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Minister of Commerce Moeller, in the course of an address to the Hanover Chamber of Commerce yesterday, said:

"The United States will be Germany's chief competitor in the world's markets in the future. We must, therefore, learn from the Americans to adopt their business methods, the most marked feature of which is the concentration of capital and trade into trusts. The strong repugnance existing in Germany against such combinations will certainly be replaced in time by a better view, especially after the evils of the syndicates have been removed."

STOWAWAYS DELAY A STEAMER.

Eighteen Armed Sicilians Threaten to Attack the Ship's Officers.

ALGIERS, Feb. 15.—The Austrian steamship Margherita, from Trieste and Girgenti, Feb. 5 for New York, put in here to-day and landed eighteen Sicilian stowaways who smuggled themselves aboard at Palermo.

Maddened by thirst the stowaways armed themselves with knives and appeared on deck, where they threatened to attack the officers. Muskets were dealt out to the crew, who succeeded in overawing the Sicilians. The steamer then headed for Algiers, where the stowaways were handed over to the Italian Consul.

The Margherita proceeded on her voyage two days late.

MR. CHOATE BACK IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—United States Ambassador Choate returned to London to-night after his tour through the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and Egypt.

Disastrous Floods in Galicia.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The jamming of the Vistula by ice in Galicia has caused the river to inundate very seriously the country around, resulting in great damage and suffering among the villagers. The ice jam extends nineteen miles in the district of Szczucin. The floes have formed a mighty dam a mile long, the ice being piled up in rugged confusion. Ten villages have been flooded, and detachments of pioneers are busily engaged in endeavoring to rescue the villagers. It is feared that some loss of life has occurred. An attempt will be made to break up the dam with dynamite.

Women May Sing in Vatican Choir.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Abbé Perosi, the director of the Vatican choir, is seeking the Pope's permission to replace some of the choir boys by female sopranos and contraltos.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE.

No Verdict in Case of Indianapolis Doctor, Accused of Causing Graves to be Robbed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—After being out forty-eight hours, the jury in the case of Dr. J. C. Alexander, charged with causing bodies to be procured unlawfully, failed to agree, and were discharged this morning. In the final ballot the vote stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

There were several serious altercations in the jury room, which came very nearly resulting in blows. Juror Lingenfelter accused Juror White of having come into the case prejudiced against the defendant. Hot words ensued, and a personal encounter seemed imminent, when the others interfered. This had a disquieting effect on Mr. White, and later in the day he was attacked with heart failure.

WAS POLICEMAN IN DISGUISE.

Supposed Car Conductor Arrested Bartender Who Sold a Drink.

By donning a car conductor's uniform, which he had borrowed, Policeman Laddell of the West Forty-seventh Street Station obtained admittance yesterday afternoon to Scallon & Heran's saloon, at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and arrested Bartender John Hunt of 411 West Fortieth Street, who, he said, sold him a glass of whisky.

Later Policeman Hillman was at the corner. Scallon went out and this conversation is said to have taken place:

"What are you doing?" Scallon asked.

"My duty."

"Then do police duty; drive these two fellows away," and Scallon pointed to two standing near.

"They're not violating any law; they can stay there as long as they want to," declared the policeman.

Scallon is alleged to have become abusive then, and Hillman arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

HOFFMAN HOUSE SILVER TAKEN.

Proprietor Caddagan Appeals to Tenderloin Police to Detect the Thieves.

While an inventory of house stock is taken at the Hoffman House every month, and at the end of the last few such surveys the stock of silverware has been found in each instance lacking several pieces, the hotel detectives have not been able to discover the party or parties responsible for the thefts, and Proprietor John F. Caddagan applied yesterday to the Tenderloin police to run down the thieves.

He believed that many of the applicants for work in the hotel were in reality thieves, and only worked long enough to lay successful plans for getting away with property. He said that the silver stolen in the past few months aggregated several thousand dollars in value. Detectives Callan and Brundage were detailed to work on the case.

EX-AMBASSADOR IN WINE LIBEL SUIT

Von Holleben Said to Have Had Offer of Twenty Cases.

Gift Conditional on German Champagne Being Used to Name Emperor's Yacht—President Roosevelt Caused Investigation.

Out of a war of wine agents has grown the charge that ex-Ambassador von Holleben received an offer of twenty cases of Rheingold (German champagne) on condition that he would have the wine used to name Emperor William's racing yacht Meteor III. on Shooter Island last year. The charge has been backed up by testimony in court, and one of the witnesses who told of the transaction was Count von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington. Not only has the matter come to light through the courts, but it became known yesterday that Edward Lauterbach filed the complaint against the Ambassador with Secretary of State Hay in person.

"I know that President Roosevelt caused an investigation to be made," said Herbert L. Limburger, a member of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. "The reason we did not make the matter public before was that Secretary Hay gave me formal permission to do so only a few days prior to my departure to the West to try the case at issue."

Mr. Limburger represented George A. Kessler, American representative of the Moet and Chandon wines. The suit brought by Kessler was against Jacob Best of Milwaukee, agent for Rheingold, the makers of which are Söhnlein & Co. of Germany. Kessler claimed $25,000 damages for libel on account of Best's advertisement to the effect that the German Emperor had ordered the yacht named with Rheingold, but that Kessler has substituted white seal champagne by subterfuge.

Best's advertisement stated that the order for Rheingold to be used was transmitted by the Emperor through Ambassador von Holleben and Count Quadt. Kessler's claim was that everything in the "ad" was false, and Best's only defense was that all of it was true. Judge Seaman, sitting at Milwaukee in the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin, instructed the jury that the evidence showed no subterfuge or fraud, and that Best's publication was libelous. He told the jurymen that the only question left to them was to decide the amount of damages. They brought in a verdict for $2,000 in favor of Kessler.

"That," said Mr. Limburger, "is the largest amount ever awarded for libel in Wisconsin. The jury retired Friday at 5 o'clock, and remained out until nearly noon on Saturday. I heard of the verdict by telegram this morning."

COUNT QUADT'S TESTIMONY.

Count Quadt's testimony was taken by a referee in Washington. Correspondence between the Count, the Ambassador, and others was introduced in evidence, and the Count said that the Embassy had received no instructions from Berlin as to what wine should be used. As to the rest of his testimony Mr. Limburger said yesterday:

"The Count declared that Dr. von Holleben's action was instigated by a letter from Söhnlein & Co. ordering Best to send to the Embassy twenty cases of the German wine on condition that the Ambassador should designate that brand for use at the christening. It was testified that Best sent his representative, Herr von Schleinitz, to Washington to arrange the matter, and the twenty cases were ordered to be forwarded from Milwaukee.

According to the testimony, von Schleinitz visited Dr. von Holleben and made the proposition. The Ambassador said he thought either German or American wine should be used, and von Schleinitz had better speak to Count Quadt. Von Schleinitz then told the Ambassador about the offer of twenty cases of the wine as a gift. Later on he saw Count Quadt, and the next day he called on the Ambassador again. He was told that it was all right. Rheingold would be used.

"Meanwhile Wallace Downey, member of the shipbuilding firm of Townsend, Downey & Co., builders of the racing yacht, had the duty of arranging all the details of the christening, including the wine, and so he made a contract with Mr. Kessler. Neither Downey nor Kessler heard a word from the Embassy about the other wine until two weeks before the launching. Then at a committee meeting held in Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Hill and Rear Admiral Evans being among those present, Count Quadt asked Mr. Downey to use the German wine. Downey answered that he would have to keep his contract with Kessler; otherwise he would be glad to use the other champagne.

"Count Quadt testified that he insisted, adding that Mr. Downey must not only use the German wine, but also must have the fact announced in the newspapers. Downey still refused. Afterward the Ambassador sent the secretary of the German Consul General in New York to see Downey, who refused again. The French wine was used according to programme."

Mr. Limburger said he expected to have the transcript of evidence in a few days. It included, he added, a letter in which Count Quadt wrote the same statements that he made on the stand.

The charges filed with the State Department by Kessler's lawyers stated that Ambassador von Holleben not only tried to force the Rheingold on the launchers, but that he sent a false telegram to Best after the launching. In this telegram, it was charged, he told Best that Rheingold had been used. The dispatch was sent while the Ambassador was traveling around the country with Prince Henry, and was in answer to an inquiry from Best, who doubted the printed statement that a French wine had been sprinkled over the yacht by Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Three witnesses at the trial testified that Dr. von Holleben could not have been in ignorance as to what wine was used. They said on the stand that they saw him take the silver bottle holder and inspect it carefully just before it was used by Miss Roosevelt. On the bottle holder was engraved the name of the French wine. The three witnesses were von Schleinitz, Best's representative; Col. Brumder, proprietor of the Milwaukee German newspaper Germania, and George A. Kessler.

THE EMPEROR'S ATTITUDE.

"It was not very long after the President's investigation that Dr. von Holleben was recalled to Germany by the Emperor," said Mr. Limburger. "It has been learned positively that the Emperor never intended to say what kind of wine was used, and that he had no preference. We have not finished with our charges yet. The matter will be carried to a finish—that is, to Berlin."

The Best interests in the trial were represented by Gen. Winkler, a Milwaukee lawyer, and by Daniel T. Kimball of this city.

The claim that Rheingold was really used at the launching was not made by Best, and his whole effort was to prove that Kessler had been guilty of fraud, assisted by others.

In arguing for the defense, Gen. Winkler called attention to a command issued by Emperor William I. just after the Franco-German war. It was ordered that thereafter all German State vessels must be named with Rheingold. Best's lawyers claimed that this edict made it obligatory on the Ambassador to choose the German wine, no matter whether he had explicit orders or not. In demanding it he was simply obeying what was practically a law, they said, and he would have incurred the displeasure of his chief if he had sanctioned the use of any other wine, especially one of French make.

The testimony of Theodore Jaeckel, secretary of Consul General Karl Buens of this city, was taken here before Referee Frank Walling. Jaeckel said he was sent to see Downey about using Rheingold, and Downey sent back an apology to Herr Buens, explaining that he could not break the Kessler contract. According to Jaeckel, Downey said Kessler had paid him $6,000 to use the French wine. This statement of the secretary was not admitted by the shipbuilder.

It was brought out at the hearing that Count Quadt thought Downey had agreed to the German wine at the committee meeting in Washington, but Downey testified that both Assistant Secretary of State Hill and Admiral Evans had backed him up in his refusal. Secretary Jaeckel testified that Consul General Buens received from the Embassy four bottles of the German champagne, and these four he (Jaeckel) carried to Downey, receiving the latter's receipt for them. It was while the receipt was being prepared that he was told of the $6,000 bargain between Downey and Kessler. Downey testified that Kessler had agreed to supply free champagne for the launching and for a banquet given on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern by Prince Henry in honor of President Roosevelt. Cross-questioning failed to elicit testimony that any particular wine was used at the banquet or that Mr. Downey had anything to do with dictating the nature of the Prince's drinks.

While the wine agents were fighting out their suit on this side of the water, the French firm of Moet & Chandon brought suit in Wiesbaden, Germany, against Söhnlein & Co., charging libel in advertisements. The suit is pending, and it is announced that some of the testimony will be taken in this city.

BURGLARS AROUSE MERCHANTS

Shopkeepers Start a Petition to Gen. Greene—Capt. Gallagher Promises to Get to Work Quickly.

Since the suspension of Capt. Fitzpatrick from the command of the East Twenty-second Street Station, upward of fifty robberies have been committed or attempted in the precinct, which has been in charge of Acting Captain Wall, who was relieved by Capt. Gallagher on Saturday night.

Not only have stores and shops been broken into repeatedly, but many cases of hold-ups and robberies on the streets in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-third Street have been reported to the police of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Merchants and shopkeepers in the district circulated a petition along the avenues and side streets of the precinct last night, calling on Commissioner Greene to give better and more efficient protection to the business interests of the precinct.

Capt. Gallagher said that he was in the precinct to clean matters up, and that he expected to get to work in quick order to do so. Numerous places have been entered by the thieves, among them being the restaurant of William Dudde, 303 East Twenty-sixth Street, which received two visits in the last three weeks; the apartment of William Rabbe, who lives over the Dudde restaurant, and the place of business of James McGaffney, at 300 East Twenty-sixth Street. Rabbe lost all of his clothes, but McGaffney succeeded in driving the burglars away before they could do any harm.

A dozen chickens were stolen from the shop of Philip Beck, at 308 East Twenty-sixth Street. While in the butcher's shop the thieves decided to visit the Beck apartment up stairs, which they did, and stole a child's bank, which had a few pennies in it. Others whose places of business were entered are Charles Winkelman, 309 East Twenty-sixth Street; the Eagle Laundry, at the same address, and the butter and eggs establishment of S. Glickman, 411 Second Avenue. The lock was broken on the door of the drug store of J. Jardine, 445 Second Avenue. A number of chickens were stolen and the cash drawer robbed of $50 in the establishment of a man named Hatcht, at 202 East Twenty-fifth Street.

ALLEGED "GRAFTERS" CAUGHT

Coney Island Bartender Says They Represented Themselves to be from Gen. Greene's Office.

Two men who, it is alleged, represented themselves as coming from Police Commissioner Greene's office, and who attempted, as is claimed, to work a "graft" game on Coney Island saloon keepers, were arrested there yesterday afternoon.

The arrest of the men was brought about by Charles Tennen, bartender in Joseph Perry's Glass Pavilion, on the Bowery. According to a statement made by Tennen the prisoners appeared in Perry's place yesterday afternoon, and taking him aside told him they were from the Police Commissioner's office, and that they had been sent down to the island to inspect the saloons and other resorts there to see if the law was being violated.

"But say, we don't like this business and we'll fix things all right, if you want us to," Tennen declares the visitors said.

Tennen had nothing to be "fixed," but he pretended to believe the men to be what they represented themselves and finally told them that if they would come back later he would have the proprietor there and they could see him. After the strangers had left Tennen, who has been a long time on Coney Island, and who is a hard man to fool, called up Capt. Knipe, the local police commander, and reported the incident to him. Patrolmen Fitzgerald and Conlin were sent out after the strangers and they found the pair in a saloon on Bushmann's Walk.

When taken to the station house the prisoners, each of whom was charged with impersonating a policeman, described themselves as John Finnegan, twenty-six years old, and Michael T. Murphy, twenty-three years old, both residing in the Bronx. Finnegan was wearing a pair of policeman's trousers, and he also had a volunteer fireman's badge pinned to his vest. In his pocket was found an application for examination for appointment as patrolman on the police force.

FRESHMEN'S CAPTIVE ESCAPES.

Wabash Sophomore President Was Kidnapped and Chained—Faints from Exposure.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Andrew Thornett, the sophomore President who was kidnapped by Wabash freshmen Thursday night, is again in the hands of friends after a harrowing prison experience. He was taken to a sugar camp and chained to a wall, while relays of freshmen kept up a fire and stood guard. Last Saturday night, while his captors slept, Thornett broke his chains and vanished.

The guards gave chase, but although hatless and handcuffed, Thornett outran them. For seven miles he penetrated thickets and waded streams, finally coming to a farmhouse, where his shackles were removed. He suffered terribly from cold and exposure, and fainted when telling his story. He does not resent the harsh treatment, and refuses to betray his tormenters for fear they will be expelled.

George Cunard's Mind Affected.

George Cunard of 674 Eighth Avenue, who attempted suicide on the 2d inst., and was discharged from custody by Magistrate Barlow, and who went to Bellevue Hospital on Friday last, showed signs of insanity yesterday, and he was sent to the pavilion. The man shot himself in the head. When told that he was dying, he asked for a Magistrate, so that he might be freed after confessing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:28 A. M.—455 West Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:55 A. M.—718 Amsterdam Avenue; Joseph Coperi; damage, $75.

3:25 A. M.—1,764 Amsterdam Avenue; Peter Jackson; damage, $1,500.

3:30 A. M.—26 Second Avenue; George Johnson; damage, $100.

4:30 A. M.—339 West Fifty-ninth Street; Christopher Adnas; damage, $50.

7:30 A. M.—51 Mott Street; Joseph Tarroche; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Pietro Roela; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—154 West Thirty-fifth Street; J. Wagner; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—18 Spruce Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—274 Cherry Street; Rose Goldstein; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—355 East Eighty-eighth Street; Kate Thompson; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—470 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. F. E. Hawkins; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—1,441 Madison Avenue; Rachel Leschlit; damage, $5.

3:10 P. M.—24 Orchard Street; Samuel Pollack; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—194 Madison Avenue; Howland Davis; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—240 East Sixty-first Street; Frank Bachaus; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—Castle Hill, Unionport; John W. McDonald; damage, $800.

6 P. M.—320 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Leonard Romano; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—1,841 Park Avenue; Bert Wilkinson; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—8 West Thirty-sixth Street; Frank A. Sturgis; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—The Detroit Sulphite Fibre Works in Delray were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $100,000, and is covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt immediately.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

ACCUSED OF LOOTING FLATS.

Prisoners Arrested on Many Complaints, Including That of a Waldorf-Astoria Employe.

Looting flats and incidentally the Waldorf-Astoria on a get-rich-quick plan is the charge that led to the arrest of Mary Burke, thirty-five years old, and William Cox, twenty-three years old, of 213 Ninth Avenue, and the cause of their being held yesterday by Magistrate Mayo, sitting in the Jefferson Market Court, in $1,000 each for examination. Cox and Mary Burke, according to the police, have looted upward of fifty flats in several months. The police say also that Cox, in league with several employes of the Waldorf-Astoria, has been looting that hostelry for some time.

The Burke woman hired herself out as a domestic, and when the opportunity was afforded she would suddenly vanish with anything she could lay hands on. Very often she would stay in a place an hour, and sometimes less. Again she would remain for two days, but no longer. It is on record that she is alleged to have been employed in one to twenty places a day.

Before Magistrate Mayo yesterday Policeman Brennan of the West Twentieth Street Station said he had several complainants in court and asked that they be heard. He was directed to bring them forward. He numbered nearly a dozen.

The principal complainants were Mrs. Margaret Groos of 326 West Twenty-sixth Street, George Hill of 213 Ninth Avenue, and John F. Keegan, employed in the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Groos stated that Mary Burke called on her in answer to an advertisement, and believing the woman to be honest employed her at once. She declared that an hour after she hired the woman she disappeared, and a little while after that a dress suit case, a dress suit, and a Spring overcoat, all belonging to her husband, were missing. They were valued at $85. The woman was traced to her home, where she is alleged to have admitted the theft, and to have said she turned the things over to Cox, who, in turn, made the statement that he sold them to a waiter.

George Hill, who said he lived beneath the prisoner's room, said that while he and his wife were out shopping one night last week some one entered his flat, and got away with about $65 worth of clothing. He reported the matter to the police, and they immediately searched Cox's apartments. They found in a stove a score of partly burnt papers, which led to the discovery that they belonged to Keegan, who was sent for and he identified them as some he left in an overcoat which had been stolen from the Waldorf-Astoria. Investigation showed that such an overcoat as he described had been pawned by Cox, and when it was procured Keegan positively identified it as his. He also declared that for several months past many lockers as well as his own had been broken into and cleaned out.

POLICE STOPPED MERRIMENT.

Balls Came to an End in Williamsburg When Capt. Maude Closed the Bars.

There is much indignation among the members of the Boss Bakers' Singing Verein of Williamsburg over the action of Police Captain Maude of the Stagg Street Station, who brought to a close their annual ball, held Saturday night in Liederkranz Hall, shortly after midnight.

The society's yearly event is always held Saturday night and largely attended. There were present Saturday night delegations from many singing societies. A few minutes before midnight Capt. Maude, accompanied by two of his detectives, went to the hall and gave orders that the bar must closely promptly at midnight. The members of the society protested vigorously against this, but it was of no avail. The dancing was then brought to a close, and an informal meeting was held and a protest against the action of the police made.

After leaving the two detectives at the hall to see that the excise law was not violated, Capt. Maude went to Turn Hall, in Meserole Street, where the annual reception of the Dauntless Club, a social organization, was being held. The bar was closed, and the manager of the hall was warned not to violate the law. This action on the part of the Captain also brought the merriment to a close. About six other halls in the same precinct were forced to close.

All the other halls in Williamsburg not in Capt. Maude's precinct were in full blast.

MAY DISMISS INDICTMENTS.

Justice W. M. Smith Considering Cases Against ex-Mayor Dillon and Other New Rochelle Officials.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 15.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith is considering an application for the dismissal of the indictment against ex-Mayor Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle and some of the former Board of Aldermen and other officials of that city for alleged misdemeanors in office.

The indicted officials, in addition to the ex-Mayor, are City Clerk Andrew J. Seis, and Aldermen Peter Cuneen, Herman Kalenberg, Jr., Herbert A. Quackenbosh, John Grabb, Henry A. Sebrecht, Robert C. Archer, Henry T. Smith, and U. X. Griffin. They are charged with having illegally passed resolutions for the purchase of a plot of land in that city for $8,000. There are several indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree, consenting to fraudulent claims, unlawfully expending public money, and feloniously auditing and allowing false claims.

City Clerk Seis was tried before Judge Smith at the Westchester term in July last, and was acquitted by the jury.

Senator C. B. McClellan, Samuel F. Swinburne, and John A. Van Zelm, counsel for the applicants, claimed in their application for a dismissal of the indictment, that as five terms of the Supreme Court passed since the indictments were found, without their being brought to trial, it was unfair to their clients to have the indictments held over their heads.

District Attorney J. Addison Young, in reply, said that after a consultation with Judge Mills he had concluded that they had been beaten in the trial of their strongest case, that against Seis. While there was a strong public opinion of the guilt of the indicted officials, he believed it an almost useless task to attempt to press the indictments, and he had since learned from the City Clerk that Corporation Counsel Tierney had given the indicted Aldermen authorization to do what they had passed upon, and for which they were indicted.

Santiago Council's Entertainment.

The Santiago Council of the Knights of Columbus will give an entertainment and dance this evening at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street. The entertainment will be furnished by the Santiago Glee Club with a minstrel show. Among the box holders are Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Alderman Thomas F. Foley, Senator Daniel J. Riordan, Assemblyman Joseph P. Bourke, ex-Tammany District Leader John F. Carroll, Civil Justice Herman Bolte, and ex-Alderman Jeremiah J. Cronin.

Bolting Republicans' Rival Club.

As a result of the split in the Republican ranks of the Thirty-first Assembly District which resulted in the defeat of Harvey T. Andrews for Congress in the Seventeenth District and the election of Francis E. Shober, a new Republican club was incorporated Saturday at Albany. Among the incorporators were ex-Senator Samuel S. Slater, whose friends led the split because the regular organization refused to renominate him, F. H. Smith, Douglass Tompkins, George Ruhland, and Louis Simon.

Exchange Rate in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—New York exchange premium, 161½.

KNOX NEW YORK

The Spring Styles of KNOX HATS will be on sale at 452 Fifth Avenue, 212 BROADWAY, Corner Fulton St.; 194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel); 340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN; 187-189 STATE ST., CHICAGO, AND THROUGH OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE ON Wednesday, February 18.

Correct in Shape and Finish. None Genuine Without Trade Mark.

New Publications.

HARPERS

THE MYSTERY OF SLEEP

New and Enlarged Edition. $1.50

An inquiry into the mysteries of slumber, physical, psychological, and scientific.

By JOHN BIGELOW, Author of "A Life of Tilden."

HARPER & BROTHERS Franklin Square : : New York

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says of THE PIT "The Epic of the Wheat."

"A great book. It satisfies but still allures with an intangible prophecy."

The best selling book in the United States.

Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Sq. E. New York.

JEWELRY AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Diamonds and other gems are often set in defective or old-fashioned settings, detracting materially from the value of the stones. We are prepared to reset them at a moderate expense, and are showing many of the latest ring, pendant and brooch settings.

A feature of our watch-repairing department is the care devoted to the adjusting and timing of watches entrusted to our care, developing the best results the watch is capable of before returning it to our customer.

A. Frankfield & Co. Importers and Jewelers, 52 WEST 14TH ST.

TRIED TO INVADE ROCHESTER.

Midnight Effort of a Water Company to Run a Pipe Into the City Frustrated.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 15.—Between midnight and 4 o'clock this morning fifty Italian laborers, believed to be in the employ of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company, dug a five-foot trench across Culver Road and North Union Street, near the New York Central Railroad, and were preparing to drop a line of pipe when a squad of policemen drove them away.

The city officials were notified, and the ditches were filled up before 10 o'clock. Commissioner McClintock of the Department of Public Works had the police reserves and the Fire Department in readiness to prevent further tampering with the streets.

The water company has been endeavoring to secure a foothold in Rochester for some time, in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of the administration. Mayor Rodenbeck says if pipe had been laid an injunction might have prevented the city from interfering.

THE TEXAS RAILWAY BILLS.

It Is Believed That the Governor Will Approve Them To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 15.—The Governor has referred the International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Consolidation bills to the Railroad Commission, with the request that he be advised as to whether the proposed consolidation of the several lines by these two companies would be advisable and in accord with public policy. It is believed that the Railroad Commission will approve the measures, and that the bills will be approved by the Governor to-morrow.

It is authoritatively announced that immediately upon approval of the International and Great Northern bill the work of constructing the new Gould line between Houston and New Orleans will begin. The route for this road has already been located.

Colored Democrats Discharged.

John J. Bell of 327 West Fifty-second Street, leader of the Colored Democracy; Charles Jackson of 136 West Twenty-seventh Street, John R. McNeil of 149 West Fifty-third Street, and eight other colored men prominent in the ranks of the United Colored Democracy of Greater New York, who were arrested in a raid made by Capt. Schmittberger on Saturday on the organization's clubhouse, at 150 West Fifty-third Street, were discharged in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

GEN. MILES RETURNS FROM FOREIGN TOUR

Condition of the Army in the Philippines Is Fine, He Says.

Received by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China—Entertained by King Edward at Windsor.

After an absence of five months, in which period he has circumnavigated the globe, been entertained by the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China, and King Edward of England, has visited the insular possessions of this country in the Pacific Ocean, and has inspected the armies of some of the countries he visited, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived in this city yesterday. According to his friends who met him on the pier or later in the day in his hotel, the General never appeared to be in better health.

Gen. Miles was accompanied by Mrs. Miles, his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Col. Marion M. Maus, Mrs. Maus, Henry C. Rouse, New York; F. B. W. Borg of Cincinnati, and Sherman Hoyt. When the Cunarder Lucania arrived at Quarantine the General was handed a bundle of mail, one piece of which, being a cablegram, sent by letter from the Department of War at Washington, the message inclosed being a friendly greeting from King Edward, that had been sent by Lord Knollys, King Edward's private secretary, in answer to a Marconi message that Gen. Miles had sent to the King by wireless telegraphy on Monday last when the liner was eighty miles west of Crookhaven.

The message read: "I have submitted your message to the King. I am commanded by his Majesty to thank you for your good wishes, and to say for him that it afforded him much gratification to receive you at Windsor." The telegram sent by Gen. Miles read: "Mid-ocean greeting with best wishes for happiness and health to his Majesty and the royal family."

Despite the earliness of the hour of the arrival of the steamship at Quarantine yesterday morning, Gen. Miles was up and about, and when he was interviewed he said that he would be willing to talk of almost anything that it would be proper for him to discuss at this time.

"In the first place," he said, "I have been away about five months, and it goes without saying that I am very glad to get back home. Now for my trip. On Sept. 11 I left for the Pacific Coast, where I made an inspection of all the coast defenses from Puget Sound to Southern California, and on Oct. 1 I boarded the army transport Thomas for Honolulu, Guam, and the Philippines. We touched first at Honolulu, after which we visited Guam, our mite of a possession in the mid-Pacific. From Guam I went to Manila. I spent a month in the Philippines, and the visit was very instructive. All of the principal military stations and forts were inspected, and the general situation looked into. There were no serious hostilities there at the time. I also inspected the troops in the archipelago, of which there are about 20,000 on duty, and I found them in very fine condition.

"At the conclusion of my Philippine inspection I visited Hongkong and Canton, in China, and then proceeded to Japan, where I visited Nagasaki and Yokohama. In Tokio I visited the Japanese Military Academy, and had a chance to look at the Japanese soldiers. The Japanese army is a well-equipped organization, and the discipline is first-class. The same is true of the navy. While I was in Japan they were discussing the advisability of raising a large fund for the navy. As for the military school at Tokio, I found the cadet corps very efficient, the system followed being quite similar to our own at West Point. The authorities at the Japanese school pay a great deal of attention to gymnastics and drill. In size the cadet corps is about the same as that at West Point.

"After Japan came China again, our first stop in that country being the Russian port of Port Arthur, from which city we went to Peking. I was in Peking only a few days, but during that time I was accorded an audience by the Emperor and the Dowager Empress. Both received us with great courtesy and consideration. In Peking I also had a chance to see some of the Chinese soldiers, as well as the legation guards."

"General, is it true that, after you met the Empress Dowager, you took occasion to compare her to Queen Victoria?" he was asked.

"Absurd," he answered. "I never made any such comparison."

"Leaving Peking," he resumed, "I went through Northern China, where we connected with the Trans-Siberian Railroad for the journey to Moscow and St. Petersburg. The trip required eighteen days, and all of the time I was on the cars. The system in operation is a very good one, the cars being vestibuled, the sleeping and dining accommodations first-class, and the roadbeds as good as the Union or Canadian Pacific systems. On my arrival in St. Petersburg I received two invitations to visit the Czar, one being for the occasion of the 'Feast of the Blessing of the Waters,' which is the Russian New Year, and the other an audience after the grand ball at the Winter Palace. I would have been compelled, in order to accept the invitations, to have deferred my stay a week, and as I was anxious to continue my journey and get home, I had to decline both, and therefore did not have the pleasure of meeting the Czar. I met him on the occasion of my visit to Russia five years ago, and he treated me very courteously.

"After St. Petersburg came Paris and London. In the latter place I was honored with an invitation to dine with King Edward at Windsor, which I was happy to be able to accept. The King was very courteous, and it is untrue that any slight was given to Mrs. Miles, in that she did not receive an invitation to Windsor at the same time that I did. That matter is very easily explained. It was not known at Windsor that Mrs. Miles was accompanying me, and, naturally for that reason, no invitation was sent to her. My wife received all the invitations accorded me, with that exception, and I may add that that incident was very soon and satisfactorily explained to me in a letter I received from Lord Knollys.

"Next in our journeyings came Liverpool and home, and here I am, and, as I said, I am very happy to get back. No, I cannot make any comparisons now; that would be improper. I hope to be able to go to West Point to-day to see my son, Sherman, who is a cadet there, and I expect to leave for Washington to-night. On my arrival in Washington I will make my report to Secretary Root."

MANY GAS METERS "FAST."

About One in Five Permits Too Rapid a Flow, It Is Estimated.

It is conservatively estimated that 20 per cent. of the gas meters in use are "fast." Under the law a meter is pronounced correct where the flow either fast or slow does not exceed 2 per cent. More are fast than slow. In a batch of thirty-six reports of inspection seen by a TIMES reporter last week just one-third were correct, three were slow, and the balance were found to be fast, and ranged from 4 to 15 per cent.

"It is to our interest," said an official of the Consolidated Gas Company to a reporter, "to have every meter absolutely correct. But meters, like other pieces of mechanism, suffer from wear. Where a meter is found fast we have to pay the cost of inspection and pay a rebate for the gas alleged to have been charged for, but not actually used. But where the meters run slow the consumer gets the benefit, and we cannot charge for the gas we have reason to believe has been burned but not paid for. So we suffer in either event in the case of a defective meter."

Speaking concerning the work of his department, Jastrow Alexander, State Inspector of Gas Meters, made the assertion that people using electricity from public companies are afforded no protection, as there is no method of testing the meters or law providing for a test. He expressed the opinion that Col. Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity, should take some action, and, if necessary, secure the enactment of legislation clothing his branch of the city administration with the power to remedy any defects through which consumers of electricity suffer.

To Plan Oneida County Court House.

UTICA, Feb. 15.—Olin Wesley Cutter, associated with S. S. Ward and A. C. Turner of Boston, has been chosen as the architect of the Oneida County Court House, which is to cost $350,000, and is to be located in Utica.

PICTURES IN PUBLIC REPORTS.

Excessive Use Prompts Congress to Undertake Regulating Illustration for Economy's Sake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The excessive illustration of Government documents has been adverted to of late by many officials, from the President down, and Congress has been forced to take cognizance of the matter and undertake restraint for the sake of economy. When the appropriation for printing the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture was reached in the House on Saturday in the Sundry Civil bill, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee proposed an amendment making it mandatory on the Public Printer to illustrate a document sent to him for publication only when expressly ordered by the head of a department and when shown by that official that it is imperatively needed.

The excessive use of half-tone cuts is not confined to the Department of Agriculture, and there is perhaps more excuse for it there than in other parts of the Government. Illustrations are, with the mass of farmers, far more potent than the text in teaching many things. But those who suppose that no other Government department or bureau has a penchant for pictures in documents should see the reports of the Governors of Territories that want to enjoy a "boom," or of some abstruse scientific experts who seek to exploit themselves at the expense of the public printing funds. In matters that concern directly the wishes of Senators and Representatives, officials who have to do with Congress are also prone to print all the cuts they can think of.

In the matter of the recent improvements to the Capitol Building, Congress has shown a most complaisant interest in the volume recently published by the Superintendent of Buildings, Elliott Woods. The volume contains scores of the finest half-tone cuts, showing every possible temporary step in the work of tearing down the roof of the old Statuary Hall and replacing it with a steel roof. There are also scores more of cuts to illustrate how the Capitol should be enlarged.

Representative Richardson, in his remarks on the amendment he offered, and which the House adopted yesterday, mentioned the report of the Director of the Mint, one-third of the cost of printing which was due to the cuts which the Tennessee member said were worth absolutely nothing to Congress. One of the costly cuts, Mr. Richardson pointed out, was a full-page picture of a lamppost in front of the Mint Building in Philadelphia. The Pension Commissioner last year included in his annual report a lot of pictures of the new frescoes in the interior of the Pension Building.

One of the War Department's officials sent to take the census of a part of the Philippines put a full-page portrait of himself in his first annual report. A Porto Rican report last year had a dozen or more most loathsome pictures of the occupants of the leper hospital in the island.

As the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carries about $6,000,000 for printing alone, whereas a few years ago the amount was a little over $2,000,000, the evil begins to be alarming to the watchdogs of the Treasury. There was little difficulty in getting the House to approve the Richardson amendment, and it is not unlikely that the Senate will see the matter in the same light.

BIRD DEALERS PROTEST.

Allege That the Lacey Law Prohibiting Capture of Songsters Is Ruining Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The application of the Inter-State Commerce rule to the slaughter of birds for decorative and millinery purposes, as provided in the Lacey law, has proved to be a serious blow at an industry seldom thought of as entitled to legislative protection. The bird dealers of the country say they are likely to suffer the annihilation of their business.

The aim of the act was to protect species of birds that because of the demand for their plumage for taxidermy or adorning women's hats, were in danger of extinction. The bird dealers commend the law as applied to this purpose, but say that to prevent them from dealing in native song birds that are kept in cages and cared for in captivity is an injury. In a petition to Congress the dealers protest against such provisions of the law as prohibit the capture, caging, and sale of song birds for the homes of people. They urge that they imprison only male birds, of which there is always an excess, and that propagation does not diminish thereby.

WILL RETIRE COL. PRATT.

The President Averse to Advancing Him to a Brigadier Generalship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It is understood to be the purpose of the President to place Col. R. H. Pratt, who was confirmed by the Senate Friday last as Colonel of the Thirteenth Cavalry, on the retired list. Col. Pratt upon being nominated for Colonel, caused it to be made known to the War Department that if advanced to the grade of Brigadier General he would ask for retirement. Having reached the age of sixty-two, and with forty years of service to his credit, Col. Pratt may be retired at the discretion of the President. He has not been with the army for a period of thirty years, having been during that entire time Superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle.

The War Department does not regard Col. Pratt's services at Carlisle of the quality that entitles him to special consideration for advancement over men who have been constantly with their regiments, and it is the desire of the President to advance as many as possible of the veteran officers before they reach the retiring age.

The retirement of Col. Pratt will advance Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick of the Second Cavalry, who has served continuously since April, 1861. Col. Dimmick will retire upon securing his Coloneley, which will promote Lieut. Col. Charles Morton of the Eighth Cavalry. The promotion of Lieut. Col. Dimmick will leave Major William M. Beck of the Sixth Regiment the only officer of the mounted service below the grade of Colonel who served in the civil war.

MEMORIAL FOR FISHERMEN.

Children of Gloucester, Mass., Cast Flowers Upon Waters, Emblematic of 74 Lives Lost Last Year.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 15.—Nearly 1,000 persons, including men, women, and children from all walks of life, crowded Atlantic Wharf this afternoon, and witnessed a beautiful ceremony, when seventy-four flowers emblematic of the seventy-four lives sacrificed in the fisheries from this port during the past year, were cast on the cold, gray waters of Gloucester Harbor.

These memorial services are conducted annually under the auspices of Gloucester Seamen's Bethel. They were, as usual, of simple character to-day. Memorial addresses were delivered, and then seventy-four children, each in turn, cast flowers upon the water. Following the exercises at the wharf, a memorial service was held at the City Hall, when the names of the seventy-four fishermen were read. Brief addresses were delivered by Chaplain W. T. Helms of the United States receiving ship Columbia and Chaplain D. H. Tribou, D. D., of the receiving ship Wabash.

The records of the Bethel show that during the past seventy-two years, the deep has claimed 5,046 lives from among the fishermen of Gloucester Harbor. Nine hundred and eighty-nine widows and 1,980 children have been left to mourn these tragic deaths. Seven hundred and thirty-two vessels have been lost, representing a total value of $3,493,046.

Deal Beach Road Inn Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Roseld Inn, a roadhouse at Deal Beach, about one mile from this place. The blaze was discovered about 3 A. M., and before the Deal Beach Fire Department got on the scene the building was doomed. The inn was owned by Joseph N. Flanagan of Long Branch, and had been leased for the coming Summer season only yesterday. The loss on the building and furniture will reach $20,000, which is partly covered by insurance.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Crisis in Statehood Fight May Come in a Day or Two.

The Outcome Still in Doubt—Treaties and Other Business Waiting—House Fast Disposing of Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate still finds itself burdened with the Statehood bill. With only fifteen working days of the session left, Senators generally feel that the matter must be gotten out of the way, but when a suggestion of this kind is made, the reply invariably is that, notwithstanding the Statehood bill has held the right-of-way position practically during the entire session, there has been no lack of legislation, and that all bills to which there has not been serious opposition have been passed, and that not a single appropriation bill has been delayed by the Statehood bill.

The feeling is none the less strong, however, that the Statehood bill will be seriously in the way at the close of the session unless disposed of soon. There are still numerous appropriation bills to be considered; Senator Cullom wants to call up various treaties; Senator Lodge is anxious over the fate of the Philippine bills; Senators Penrose and Fairbanks are clamoring for time for the Immigration bill; Senator Aldrich wants his National Bank bill considered; Senator McComas is urging the Eight-Hour bill; Senator Quarles wants action on the Land Entry bill, and Senator Warren is anxious to get his Omnibus Claims bill before the Senate. Indeed, there is hardly a Senator who has not some measure which he desires to press, and all feel that the Statehood bill may be in the way of consideration.

Senator Quay, moreover, yesterday gave notice that he would insist on having the Statehood bill taken up promptly after the close of routine morning business each day in order to cut off other measures.

All thought of compromise on the Statehood matter apparently has been abandoned, and no course except to fight it out now seems open.

The Democrats have refused absolutely to accept a compromise which would link Arizona with New Mexico, and Senator Quay has decided not to make any agreement which would not be satisfactory to his allies. His apparent intention, therefore, is to "stay with the bill to the end," and the question now awaiting his decision is whether or not to adopt the bold and hazardous course of pressing the measure as a rider, or amendment to one of the appropriation bills, it being conceded that some friends of the Statehood bill would not carry their support to the length of voting to attach it to a supply bill.

There is a bare possibility that the fight may be terminated by forcing a vote on Mr. Quay's resolution that a vote on the Statehood bill shall be taken before March 2, but the general expectation is that the contest will come over a rider to an appropriation bill, and it is now quite definitely decided to use the Post Office Appropriation bill as the vehicle for carrying the Statehood bill, provided the Senate shows a willingness to put the measure on one of the appropriation bills.

It is expected the Post Office bill, as amended so as to include the Statehood proposition, will be reported to the Senate Tuesday or Wednesday, and Senator Mason, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, announces that it is his purpose to ask for almost immediate consideration.

When the Statehood amendment is reached, the critical test is likely to come. A point of order will be made against it, that it is not germane to the bill. President pro tem. Frye will sustain the point if he rules on the question at all, but the supporters of Statehood contend that under the Senate rules, he can and should leave the decision of the matter to the Senate itself. A large number of Senators advocating the Omnibus Statehood bill recently signed a petition to Mr. Frye, asking that this course be taken. He requested, however, that the paper should not be presented to him, and accordingly it was not formally laid before him; but such a suggestion may be proffered later.

If the amendment should be carried, the Statehood fight would be transferred to the Post Office bill, and then there would be danger of an extra session. If the amendment does not prevail, the general opinion is that the Statehood advocates either will have to accept a compromise or allow the entire measure to fail with the expiration of the session, for the opponents of Statehood show no disposition to yield.

The chief supporters of the two important treaties now before the Senate, the Panama Canal Treaty and the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, are greatly puzzled over the situation. The Statehood bill stands squarely across their respective pathways. After allowing one day for consideration of the Panama treaty, Senator Quay has declined to yield any more time, and as a consequence Senator Cullom, who is in charge of both treaties, finds the end of the Senate approaching without seeing his way clear to get either treaty ratified. The one day given to the Panama treaty has served merely to demonstrate that it will require considerable time to secure action on it. After Senator Morgan had talked most of the day Thursday last, he told some of his Senatorial friends that he had only begun his discourse, and it was made evident that there would be sufficient opposition on the part of other Senators to prevent the success of the treaty by the mere physical exhaustion of the Alabama Senator.

The present purpose is not to attempt to take up the Cuban treaty until the Panama treaty is out of the way. Most of the Democratic Senators and two or three Republican Senators will vote against the Cuban agreement, but if a vote can be reached it is believed that it will be ratified.

To-morrow the Indian Appropriation bill will be taken up again, and its consideration probably concluded. Senator Tillman has announced his intention to speak during the day in reply to Senator Spooner's recent speech on the race question in the South, and it is not improbable that quite a general debate may ensue, regardless of the fact that time in the Senate is quite precious just now. On Saturday a part of the day will be devoted to eulogies of the late Representative Burke of Texas.

The appropriation bills are well advanced in the House for this stage of the session. With less than three weeks of the session ahead, only three of the supply bills remain to be acted on. Two of these, the Naval and Fortification bills, are on the calendar, and will be passed this week. The General Deficiency will follow next week. Delays on these bills in the Senate, however, now promise to crowd things during the final hours.

The Fowler Currency bill, which has been postponed from time to time, is to have a special rule making it a continuing order at the first opportunity this week. But if it reaches the stage of consideration, it will be sidetracked whenever an appropriation bill or conference report is ready. Consequently considerable skepticism is now manifested as to whether it will be brought to a vote.

To-morrow is suspension day, but only matters of minor importance will be considered. Mr. Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) still refuses assent to requests for unanimous consent because the Indian Territory bill does not receive consideration, and his course compels recourse to suspension day for bridge bills and other minor measures which usually go through by unanimous consent.

DOG WEDGED BETWEEN HOUSES

Hole Bored Through a Brick Wall in Order to Release the Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—Unusual pains were taken by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in releasing a small dog that had become wedged between two brick buildings in Van Wagenen Street yesterday. The aperture was eight inches at the street and five inches in the rear and the animal had become wedged in in an effort to reach the yard of its owner's house.

The dog's whines attracted attention Thursday night, but it was too dark for an effort to be made for its relief, and all day Friday was spent in an attempt to extricate the animal, and as a last resort the humane society was appealed to.

After some deliberation it was decided to bore a hole through the wall of one of the buildings. Measurements were taken, and in about an hour the dog, which wagged its little tail in appreciation, was released.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAINE DISASTER

Americans and Cubans Place Wreaths on the Wreck.

United States Legation Not Represented, and Cuban Government Officials Decide Not to Attend.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Four hundred Americans this afternoon observed the fifth anniversary of the destruction of the Maine, proceeding to the wreck with a flag draped with crape and wreaths which were hung on the remains of the vessel as a tribute to those who lost their lives in the disaster. Representatives of the Cuban Veterans' Association took part in the ceremony, and brought the finest of all the floral offerings.

The exercises were purely memorial, references calculated to revive animosities being purposely avoided. The United States Legation was not represented, Minister Squiers holding that any possibility of stirring up the feelings of the Spanish residents by public exercises commemorative of a bitter incident ought to be avoided. The Cuban Government officials finally decided not to attend, but a Government launch accompanied the procession to the wreck. United States Consul Rublee, Vice Consul Springer, and some representatives of the United States Army were present.

A United States Quartermaster's launch led the way to the wreck, followed by two small steamers loaded with Americans, and numerous little craft. All about the harbor American and Cuban flags were flying at half mast. The strains of the "Dead March," played by the band of the United States Artillery Corps, floated across the harbor as the procession made its way to the Maine.

After completing the decoration of the forlorn wreck, the boats clustered around the Quartermaster's launch, the awning deck of which was utilized as a platform. After a prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. McPherson, Gen. Nunez, the Governor of Havana Province, who is also the President of the Cuban Veterans' Association, spoke in Spanish to the effect that the Cuban veterans would never permit such an occasion to pass without testifying their regard for those whom the Cubans were proud to regard as comrades.

Ernest Conant delivered the memorial address. He paid a tribute to the victims, but commended the mutual respect now existing between those who for a brief period fought each other, and, in his references to the late Admiral Sampson, the speaker especially eulogized the Spanish Admiral Cervera.

Other speakers urged the co-operation of Cubans, Spaniards, and Americans in working out Cuba's destiny. The ceremony concluded with the sounding of "taps."

The New Maine Leaves Her Dock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The new battleship Maine, built to replace the warship of the same name which, five years ago to-day, sank in the harbor of Havana, to-day left her dock at the League Island Navy Yard and anchored in midstream. To-morrow she will proceed down the Delaware River on her first official assignment, that of joining the North Atlantic Squadron. The Maine is commanded by Capt. Leutze, and is manned by her full complement of 640 seamen and marines. Her armament consists of twenty guns.

MILITARY DRILL AT YALE.

Four Companies Formed, Reviving a Feature of College Life Discontinued Seven Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15.—Three companies for military drill were formed last week among Yale undergraduates, and before the month is out at least another will be added. Uniforms and rifles will be requisitioned in about a month, and active campaigning will then be a part of the tactics taught the college soldiers.

Military drill at Yale has been taken up and again dropped several times during the last fifteen years. Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, whose writings on astrology and chronology have since made him noted, was in charge of the military instruction at Yale ten years ago, but resigned. Col. James S. Pettit, United States Army, now in the Philippines, was detailed to Yale later, but since 1896 there has been no resident army officer lecturing at Yale until the detail of Capt. S. A. Smoke this year. Capt. Smoke has at once revived the old military company plan, and this week extended an invitation to students of the two undergraduate departments to enter. Monday evening the Sheffield Scientific School seniors were organized, about forty-eight in number.

The Academic department seniors and juniors were organized on Tuesday night, and were later divided into two companies of about fifty men each. It is expected that one more Sheffield company, from the junior class, will be organized, making four companies. They will be officered from their own ranks as the best men appear in competitive drill, and at the close of the year the four companies will compete for a flag.

Military drill among the undergraduates is a popular notion, and has taken hold of the interest of the students. For a fortnight the squads will be drilled in facing, guiding, and flanking, and in "setting up exercises," after which rifles will be distributed and the manuel of arms begun.

A number of the students come from preparatory schools, where military companies were organized, and these men have been made temporary Corporals and Sergeants. Later officers will be nominated by the men, and if successful in passing examination will be appointed permanently.

At the end of the year the men in the winning company will be awarded medals, and the names of the three most distinguished men sent to the Adjutant General of the United States Army for publication in The Army Register, and also to the Adjutant Generals of the various State militias. The New York men who have enlisted are the following:

A. J. Rosenthal, F. C. Gilbert, W. C. Peckham, H. R. Stern, C. D. Green, L. A. Williams, C. L. du Val, A. F. Cohn, W. D. Boggs, and N. Jennings.

AN ANTI-SALOON EDICT.

The Twelve Saloon Keepers on the Phoebus (Va.) City Council Vote to Prevent an Increase in Cafes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 15.—A peculiar condition of affairs exists in Phoebus, the little town just outside of the National Soldiers' Home near Hampton. At a recent meeting of the City Council a resolution was passed declaring that no more liquor licenses should be issued until the beginning of the new fiscal year, June 1. This action is not likely to result in serious consequences, as there are still enough irrigating stations in the town to take care of any thirst likely to arise before licenses are again issued.

The peculiar feature of the matter, and the one which is causing some good-natured comment in this section, is the fact that of the thirteen members of the Council twelve are in the saloon business. The resolution to prevent the increase of saloons in the town was brought in by the lonesome member, who is famous because he doesn't happen to run a saloon. It is needless to say that the resolution was heartily indorsed by the other twelve members of the town legislative body, and the existing saloons will be forced to care for the accumulated thirsts of the old soldiers from the Soldiers' Home and the young soldiers from Fort Monroe, to say nothing of the natives, but no one who is acquainted with the conditions existing there believes there will be any difficulty on that score.

Catskill Man Killed by Train.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Samuel Perry of this town, aged fifty-five years, brother of Lloyd Perry of 206 Broadway, New York City, was instantly killed here to-day by a West Shore train.

NOW ON VIEW
EXHIBITION
OF
New Paintings
BY
H. W. Ranger,
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons,
299 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.

BRYAN ON THE NEXT NOMINEE.

The Nebraskan Declares He Will Examine the Records and Views of All Candidates.

With regard to candidates for the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency, William J. Bryan, at the Victoria Hotel, yesterday said:

"I expect to examine into the records of all candidates presented and ascertain their views on all public questions, and then I shall be better prepared to express my opinion as to their availability, but I can add a general statement that ought to be plain to every one.

"When people are selecting a candidate they desire those who express their views and stand for their principles.

"If the Democrats who are opposed to the Kansas City platform desire a candidate also opposed to that platform, they ought to expect that the men who believe in it will insist on a man who will be in sympathy with the principles set forth in it.

"It is a reflection on the honesty and earnestness of those who rescued the Democratic Party from plutocratic influences to say that they will accept any candidate or favor the nomination of any man who is put forward or is actively supported by the men who divided the Democratic Party and helped to elect a Republican President."

Mr. Bryan declined to express any opinion concerning the speech of Senator Tillman at the Press Club dinner or Chief Judge Parker's remarks at the Colonial Club. He also refused to say anything on President Roosevelt's "race suicide" interview.

Mr. Bryan attended church yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. He was accompanied by ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and Nathan Cole of California.

Col. Bryan spent the balance of the day visiting friends. He will go to Brooklyn to-day, and expects to leave for Baltimore to-night or to-morrow morning.

OREGON DEAD-LOCK UNBROKEN.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 15.—The last week of the Legislative Assembly will begin to-morrow, and from present indications there will be no Senatorial election until the last day and perhaps the last hour of the session. No joint resolution for adjournment has yet been passed, but the Assembly probably will dissolve either on Friday or Saturday night. Throughout the entire session, State Senator C. W. Fulton of Clatsop County has been the leading candidate, with 34 votes, 45 being necessary for a choice. Ex-Gov. Geer continues to hold his 15 votes.

PLEA FOR REFORMATORY.

Charitable Bodies Protest Against the Proposed Abolition of the Women's Institution at Bedford.

A special committee of the Prison Association and other bodies has issued a public protest against the bill introduced in the Legislature for the abolition of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, Westchester County, and the bill to establish an insane asylum in its place, both of which measures followed a recommendation made by Gov. Odell's message. The organizations indorsing the protest include the Women's Prison Association, the Charity Organization, the Juvenile Asylum, the Catholic Associated Charities, the State Charities Aid Association, the Women's Institute of Yonkers, and the City Club. The protest is in part as follows:

"There are two houses of refuge for women in addition to Bedford, one at Albion, near Rochester, and the other at Hudson. Neither of these institutions can take the place of Bedford. The latter has now a population of 197. If all the women in the territory designated, who under the law might be committed to Bedford were sent there, the institutions would be more than full. If the 197 women now at Bedford were sent to Hudson and Albion, those institutions would have 127 more than they could take care of. Bedford has a capacity now but for nineteen more. If Bedford were abolished, Hudson would have to be enlarged, and it would be at least two years before it could take the full number there.

"Complaint has been made that Bedford is expensive. It must be remembered that the institution was opened with but twenty-six women, and the per capita cost at that time was naturally high, being $6.98, but now that the institution is nearly full, the average per capita per week is about the same as similar institutions, thus the average per capita per week for the months of October, November, and December, the first three months of the present fiscal year, is $5.52, which is but one cent higher than the year's per capita at Hudson.

"As the institution was only opened a year ago last May, it seems rather capricious to shut it up just as it has entered upon a career of usefulness. If it is abolished, New York City and the surrounding territory will again be deprived of a suitably equipped place, within an hour of the city, to which these women can be sent. A commission from the State of New Jersey visited this institution a few months since, and were so impressed with it that it is proposed to establish one on the same plan in New Jersey."

TENEMENT HOUSE LEGISLATION

President Davis of the North Side Board Upholds the De Forest Act—Supt. Garvin's Attitude.

Regarding the pending tenement house legislation at Albany, Michael J. Garvin, Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of the Bronx, said yesterday:

"The De Forest law has many good points, but in my opinion it should be modified. There is not the slightest doubt that it has affected building operations north of the Harlem River very materially, and the figures of the department will prove it. Under the present provisions of the De Forest law an owner cannot utilize a 25 by 100 foot lot to advantage. I think the size of airshafts and courts could be reduced, especially in four-story brick structures, as the present size demanded by the law is somewhat unreasonable. However, I do not believe in crowding three or four families on one floor. I think two families are sufficient, with apartments running from front to rear."

Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"The present tenement house law, so far as the restriction of the area of lot to be covered and the size of courts for light and ventilation are concerned, is one of the best laws that have ever been framed for this city.

"It is decidedly in the interests of the health, morality, comfort, and convenience of the great mass of city dwellers who have to live in tenements, and whose needs far transcend in public importance the pecuniary desires of the speculative builder and landlord.

"And it is from the latter and not from those whom the law is designed to benefit and protect that the demand for its repeal or revision comes. That the Tenement House act does not cater to the greed of the speculative builder, loan operator, and rapacious landlord of the variety whose operations have created the necessity for the present law is self-evident.

"My experience as an architect in designing tenements convinced me, before the passage of the present law, that more restrictive legislation was necessary. And, while it was perhaps an unexpected advance from permitting inclosed shafts 28 inches wide by 12 feet long for the lighting and ventilating of three interior sleeping rooms to requiring them to be 12 feet wide by 24 feet long, the wisdom of it has been demonstrated by results. And I heartily agree with THE TIMES that 'it cost too much and too long to get where we are to make the suggestion of a backward step tolerable.'"

H. O'Neill & Co.

Women's Suits and Skirts
For Early Spring Wear.
(Second Floor.)

We have assembled here a collection of garments for early Spring Wear that is attracting much attention. Women's tailored, semi-tailored Walking Suits and Dress Skirts in the very newest designs. Many of the styles are exclusive with us and well worth seeing. All are marked at attractive prices. Some of these are:

Walking Suits of Mixed Cheviots, with pleated skirt and Norfolk Jacket, value $28.50; Monday	$23.50
Walking Suits of blue, black and Oxford gray Cheviot, with flare skirt and double blouse jacket, double capes, value $20.00; Monday	$16.50
Broadcloth Suits with fancy trimmed skirt and blouse jacket, silk lined throughout, value $40.00; Monday	$34.75
Suits of fancy mixed goods, also blue and black, with blouse jacket, Persian trimmed, and unlined skirts, value $27.50; Monday	$23.75

Dress Skirts.

Women's Black Cheviot Dress Skirts, gored and flared, value $6.00; Monday	$4.98
Women's seven-gored Black Cheviot Dress Skirts, peau de soie silk trimmed, percaline lined, value $12; Monday	$9.75
Women's Black Broadcloth Dress Skirts, unlined, flared flounce, handsomely trimmed with silk braids, value $15.00; Monday	$12.95

Very attractive are the new
Colored Dress Goods
(First Floor, 20th St. side, Rear.)

The New Wool and Silk and Wool Dress Goods for Spring 1903 are commanding unusual attention. Richer and more striking than ever before and of faultless construction they embrace every new fabric and color prominent in European centres to-day. It requires a visit to the department to appreciate the full beauty of the collection.

Some of the favorites are:

Nub Etamines. Tufted Grenadines. Fancy Mohairs.
Scotch Suitings in light colors with nub of contrasting color.
All-Wool Canvas Mesh Voiles, with dash of contrasting color.
Check Nun's Veilings. Crepe de Paris.
Fancy Eoliennes. French Voiles.
Black and White Check Voiles.

And many other extremely fashionable fabrics in all the latest Paris shades.

In connection with this showing we offer Monday:

34-inch All-Wool Granite Cloth in colors and black, at, per yard	69c
45-inch All-Wool Imported Voile in all the newest Spring Shades and black; at, per yard	$1.00

A Great Array of
Wash Dress Goods
(First Floor, 20th St., side.)

is ready for your inspection. Larger than ever before, the collection of these new Spring Cottons is impressive. White goods in particular make a splendid showing and they are more popular and will be more extensively used for Waists and Gowns than they have ever been. Some of the novelties that have already found favor are:

White Mercerized Cheviot and Madras, in the newest designs and stripes, 22c. to $1.00 per yard.
Imported White Pique, plain and figured, 25c. to 48c. per yard.
Linen Etamines, 35c. to 79c. per yard.
Embroidered Voiles, $1.50 per yard.
Mercerized Grenadines, 50c. to $1.50 per yard.
White Mercerized Foulards, 29c. to 50c. per yard.
Etamines, plain and fancy, 35c. to 79c. per yard.
Kioto Silks, 48c. per yard.
Scotch Zephyrs, 22c. per yard and up.
Mercerized Chambrays, 12½c. per yard and up.
White Damasks, highly mercerized, 50c. and 69c. per yard.
Embroidered Linens, $1.25 per yard.
Irish Dimities, 22c. per yard and up.
White Embroidered Canvas, 45c. to 75c. per yard.
Imported Printed Lenos, 19c. per yard.
White Mercerized Poplins, in stripes and various designs, 25c. per yard.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM ASYLUM.

Steps Taken Toward Freeing Mrs. Clough from the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—Legal steps have been taked to obtain the release of Mrs. Phoebe Clough, formerly of 18 Lombardy Street, this city, from the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, to which institution she was removed on Tuesday last. In connection with the proceedings Dr. Walter Merrill, until recently connected with the Emergency Hospital staff in this city, has been summoned to appear before Judge Skinner to-morrow to give testimony as to the validity of her commitment, involving certain legal technicalities in connection with his signature, which, together with that of Dr. Livingston S. Hinckley, formerly Superintendent of the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, appeared on the commitment.

Mrs. Clough comes of a family of social and financial standing in New York State. Her brother, Col. C. S. Rogers of Hudson, N. Y., was a member of Gov. Hill's staff and also of that of Gov. Flower. About three years ago she became a victim of alcoholism, and all that her relatives could do for her was of no avail. She went from city to city, stopping at the best hotels and running up bills, it is said, for beverages of various kinds.

Her condition became such that she was placed in Dr. Seward's sanitarium at Albany, N. Y., and on being released from that institution a few months ago she came to this city, where she took up her abode with her husband, at 18 Lombardy Street. In January she went to the Continental Hotel, where her constant demands for liquor compelled the proprietors to request her to leave, when she engaged rooms at the New Prudential Hotel, in Bank Street, from which place she was removed to the asylum at the request of Drs. Merrill and Hinckley, who had been called in by Col. Rogers, her brother.

It is said that Mrs. Clough herself has instituted the proceedings for her release through her New York lawyers.

Refused Life Position in City Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Prof. William E. Chancellor, Superintendent of the Bloomfield public schools, has declined a position of life tenure in the New York schools with a salary amounting to $500 more than he now receives. The reason assigned for the refusal is because Prof. Chancellor prefers an independent school position even at a smaller salary.

ASBURY PARK BANK AFFAIRS.

Out-of-Town Stockholders of the First National Anxious for the Institution's Speedy Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—It was given out to-day that a number of the out-of-town stockholders of the defunct First National Bank will petition the Government to appoint Edmund Wilson of Red Bank receiver for the institution, in order that the affairs of the concern may be speedily straightened out and a reorganization effected by local capitalists.

Officials of the Monmouth Trust Company, when questioned to-day, said they could not say when the concern would open for business again. The institution is now in charge of State Banking Commissioner William Bettle of Camden, and nothing can be done until his deputy, James B. Vreedenburgh, who is now examining the books and securities, makes his report to the State Department.

President Albert C. Twining of the trust company will not give out any statement for publication, but his closest friends insist that the concern is strong financially and doing a good business. Should the examiner discover any irregularities, however, several of the depositors will petition the State authorities to place the company in the hands of a receiver.

ALARM FOR MISSING GIRL.

Young Woman's Parents Fear Her Mind Is Unbalanced from Overstudy.

Henrietta Seeley, eighteen years old, until recently a student at the Convent of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, has been missing from her home in Spuyten Duyvil since yesterday morning. She was taken away from school because she had overstudied, and it is feared her mind is unbalanced. John Seeley, the girl's father, went to the Kingsbridge Police Station last night and asked the police to look out for the girl.

While her mother was out in the morning the girl packed up some clothing in a bundle and left the house about 11 o'clock. She was seen going toward Kingsbridge. The parents were very much worried because the storm might affect the girl's health. The girl is five feet four inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, has fair complexion and hair, and blue eyes. She wears a red hat with white ribbon, black sack, blue skirt, and black shoes.

The Wanamaker Store

The Public Responsibility ...of a... Modern Retail Store

A PUBLIC SERVICE is a serious matter, lightly as it is sometimes undertaken.

It would seem sometimes as though the idea existed in the trade that the public was a great body of money owning, ignorant people, who would be cajoled and hoodwinked out of their money by whoever could play the shrewdest and sharpest tricks with them.

And this theory is more broadly lived up to than you at first thought will believe.

True, the gross and blatant deceptions of the past are little practiced nowadays. Sharper and more diplomatic methods have displaced them. But sharp practice is no less active in the business world today than it was in the past days that we wonder at—only its mannerisms are different.

A really great store will stoop to no petty dealing—and their number is growing larger as the public grows wiser.

The ideal store will be as honest as it is earnest, frank, open, consistent in all its dealings with the public whom it serves. It will practice no methods to deceive or mislead its customers.

It will not sell one line of goods below cost in order to inveigle people to buy other goods at high profits; because it is unfair to have the cost of such loss borne by people who buy other merchandise, while not sharing the benefit of that loss.

Every article sold at a loss is a direct tax on the other merchandise sold in that store, and its offering is sharp practice for public deception—except when the articles so sacrificed are odd lots that the stock should be rid of.

Another public deception, of still grosser character, is the displaying, for instance, of a piano for $150 to meet competition, and disparaging the quality of the low-priced instrument, while endeavoring to sell for $250 a piano that costs only ten dollars more at the factory, and which is identical in quality and tone, except for the larger sized case—a mere matter of cabinet-making.

Another matter of deception so commonplace nowadays that, like Alexander Pope's "Vice," it is now almost universally embraced, is the publishing of deceptive values in quoting bargains. A shoe, for instance, that would be dear at $3 is called a $4 value to be sold at $2.50; and the store thinks it is not dishonest because the customer gets the worth of his money.

How callous grows the citadel of ethics!

All this deception is the last resort of weakness. The donkey wearing the lion's skin.

The great retail organization plans a great trade event. Its experts spend months of skilled effort in achieving large and remarkable results in the matter of merchandise and values. The occasion presents merchandise worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, with the most positive economies on high-class merchandise.

The occasion is announced.

Then, from far and wide, the imitator who has made no preparation of any unusual character, prints the same words perhaps, the same figures, the same claims, with only hastily prepared merchandise to back it—and wonders why the honest store succeeds while the imitator's movement dies as quickly as people learn the deception.

The WANAMAKER policy is one of frank, earnest public service. Its methods are consistent. You do not need to change your wishes in order to get an unusual economy on *new* and staple goods. Special trade offerings bought under cost are a different matter; but special offerings must also pay for their handling. All merchandise thus bears its share of the expense of distribution; and that expense throughout is as little as best service, and thorough satisfaction will allow.

A Particularly Fine Group Of FURNITURE

ONE of the choicest plums of this February Sale comes forward in this group of unique and original, as well as quite elegant Bedroom Furniture.

For some years the ideas of simpler lines, less gaudy carvings, plainer trimmings have been growing in popularity with maker, seller and consumer. Furniture of severely plain lines, heavy, substantial materials, dull finishes, and plain trimmings has been largely manufactured for dining-rooms, halls, dens, living-rooms and libraries. Now this fashion has extended to bedrooms; and for the latter the designs follow quaint lines of antique character and fine old Colonial simplicity.

Today we have a group of this characteristic furniture, made by one of the best firms of thorough cabinet-makers in America; and the furniture goes to you, as it came to us,

At HALF PRICE

The refinement of simplicity and the strong beauty of these old Colonial designs can scarcely be described. Those who do not like such furniture will not be interested; but those who love true artistic furnishings will be delighted and surprised by this remarkable offering:

At $157.50, from $315—Solid mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of full-size double bedstead, bureau, toilet table, chiffonnier, cheval glass and washstand. Bedstead has heavy raised panels and thick frame-work. Drawers have quaint wood handles. Bureau and toilet table have plain French plate mirrors. Finish is medium dark natural mahogany on beautifully grained wood. We have similar suites, consisting of bedstead, bureau, chiffonnier and washstand at proportionate prices.

At $57.50, from $115—Weathered oak Bedroom Suite, containing full-size double bedstead and large size bureau; bureau has large oval mirror; wood-work is finished and decorated with large purple poppies.

At $97.50, from $195—Yellow pine Bedroom Suite of solid wood in hard, smooth dull finish; suite consists of full-size double bedstead, bureau, chiffonnier, bedroom table, washstand, two cane-seat chairs, one cane-seat rocker; bureau has large plain French plate mirror; wood-work is beautifully finished, and the entire suite is of fine design.

At $107.50, from $215—Solid Sycamore Bedroom Suite, consisting of bureau, toilet table, wardrobe, washstand, two chairs and one rocker. The wood is beautifully grained and finished hard and dull; French plate mirrors with beveled edge in bureau, toilet table and wardrobe.

At $125, from $250—Mahogany Bedroom Suite, finished in a rich dark red; suite consists of bureau, full-size double bedstead, cheval glass and washstand. Bedstead is handsomely paneled, and the panels have very graceful sunken carvings. Bureau has large square mirror.

At $111.25, from $222.50—Weathered oak Bedroom Suite, consisting of bureau, chiffonnier, wardrobe, washstand, two chairs, one rocker; heavy, fine construction with hard, full finish.

At $56, from $112—Sycamore Bedroom Suite of five pieces—bureau, washstand, two chairs, one rocker; beautifully marked wood with dull finish.

In the natural red mahogany we have two odd Chiffonniers at $25, from $50; two odd Bureaus at $42.50, from $85.

In the yellow pine we have odd Bedroom Tables at $5, from $10; Chairs at $3, from $6; Rockers at $4, from $8.

In the weathered oak we have odd Chairs at $3.50, from $7; Rockers at $4.25, from $8.50.

Fourth floor.

Annual Sale of Watches and Clocks

WE announce today a movement that will make a greater sensation in the trade than it will to the public.

Watch manufacturers simply can't supply the demand for movements. Retailers, who formerly got discounts from the lists of movements are today offering a premium on list prices to get movements to fill the cases they have obtained from the manufacturers, and yet cannot secure them.

To make such an announcement as we make today in face of market conditions is most extraordinary; for we shall sell the great variety of Watches below, with Elgin, Waltham, and a small quantity of best Swiss movements, at

An Average of a Quarter Under-Price

While some are only twenty per cent. under-price, others are reduced fully forty per cent.

The occasion is the result of trade efforts reaching back almost a year, in the accumulation of the movements for this annual event.

The variety of Watches is so great that men and women may take advantage of the decisive savings while securing exactly the style of watch desired.

Men's 14k. Gold Open-face Watches, 16-size; 7-jewel Waltham and Elgin movements; $21, $22.50, $28.50; with 15-jewel movements, $27, $29.75, $31.50, $34.

Men's 14k. Gold Hunting-case Watches, 16-size; 7-jewel Waltham and Elgin movements; $25, $26, $27.50; with 15-jewel movements, $27.50, $30, $31.75, $40, $49; with higher-grade movements, $43 to $86.

Men's 14k. Gold Hunting-case Watches, 12-size; 7-jewel Waltham movements; $21, $26.25, $30, $33; with 15-jewel movements, $28.75, $30, $34.75, $38.50.

Men's 14k. Gold Open-face Watches, 7-jewel Waltham movements, $19.25, $21, $23, $30, $33.75, $40.

Men's 25-year Gold-filled Watches, 16-size, open-face; Waltham and Elgin 7-jewel movements; $9.75, $14.75.

Men's 25-year Gold-filled Watches, 16-size; hunting case; Waltham and Elgin movements, 15-jewel; $18.25, $19.25.

Men's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, 16-size; open-face; Waltham and Elgin movements, 7-jewel, $7.75, $8.50, $9; with 15-jewel movements, $12, $12.50, $13.25.

Men's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, 16-size; hunting case; Waltham and Elgin 7-jewel movements, $10.50, $11.75, $13.50; with 15-jewel movements, $14, $15.25.

Men's 25-year Gold-filled Watches, 12-size; open-face; Waltham and Elgin 7-jewel movements; $13.75, $14.50, $15.25.

Men's 25-year Gold-filled Watches, hunting-case; Waltham and Elgin 7-jewel movements; $13, $15.25.

Men's 20-year Gold-filled Watches, 7-jewel Waltham and Elgin movements, $12.75.

Women's Silver Open-face Watches, with fine 15-jewel Swiss movements, $5, $7.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

The Clock Sale presents scarcely less notable offerings, and reductions on Fine American and French Clocks of a quarter to a half of their former values.

Here are the items in detail:

Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces, American movements, at $18.75, $20, $20.75, $22.50, $27.50.

8-day Gilt Clocks, American movements, $14.

8-day Gilt Clocks, figure top, American movements, at $12.

6-day Clocks, bronze-finish, American movements, at $6.50 and $8.

8-day Clocks, bronze-finish, figure top, American movements, at $5.

8-day Gilt Clocks, at $2.25 and $3.25; set with brilliants, at $3.25 and $4.25.

1-day Gilt Clocks, at $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 and $4.50.

1-day Gilt Clocks, set with brilliants, at $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $3.75.

1-day Clocks, bronze-finish, $1.50, $2.50, $4.50.

Iron Mantel Clocks, American movements, at $3.50, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $5 and $7.

Porcelain Mantel Clocks, American movements, at $3.50.

Mantel Chime Clocks, mahogany-finished cases, at $12.50.

Weathered oak Dutch Clocks, for hall, library, dining-room and office, at $20.

8-day Mantel Clocks, bronze-finish, figure ornament, American movements, at $10.

Frying-pan Clocks, $1. China Desk Clocks, 85c.

Nickel Alarm Clocks, at 65c.

Nickel Watches, stem-winders, American movements, at 90c.

Cuckoo Clocks, at $4.25, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $5.75, $6.25, $6.75, $7, $7.25, $7.50, $8 to $28.25.

Swiss Carved Clocks, not guaranteed as timekeepers, at 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.75.

An assortment of very fine French Clocks, in onyx, porcelain, marble and enamel cases; only one of a kind, at $10 to $40.

Onyx and Gilt Clocks, slightly shop-worn, fine French movements, at $15, were $23.50; at $20, were $26.50; at $25, were $32, $34 $35; at $27, were $37.

Gilt and Crystal Regulators, slightly shop-worn, fine French movements, at $18, were $27.50; at $20, were $31; at $25, were $40; at $30, were $40; at $35, were $45.50 to $48; at $40, were $62; at $45, were $62.50.

Basement.

A Sale of SILVERWARE

A BROAD and handsome collection of Plated Silverware, that offers rare opportunity to furnishers of Summer homes as well as those who wish to add to the furnishings of their city houses, is offered to-day at following very low prices. Here are the items:

Quadruple-Plate Table Ware—Quarter to a Third Under-Price

Butter Dishes, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.
Fern Dishes, $3.25, $3.50 and $3.75.
Baking Dishes, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.75.
Berry Dishes, $3.25 and $3.75.
Fruit Dishes, $3, $3.75, $3, $3.50, $4.25, $5.
6-piece Tea Sets, $11.25, $13.75 and $15.
8-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $5.75.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, $2 and $2.25.
Odd Tea and Coffee Pots, $2.50.
Odd Sugars, Creams, and Spoon Holders, $1.75.
Ice Pitchers, $4.75, $5 and $6.
Wine Coolers, $6.50, $4.25 and $4.75.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50, $2.75, $3, to $3.75.
Candelabra, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5.75, $7.25.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.50 and $1.75.
Bread Trays, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50. Kettles, $5.75, $6.25.
Coffee Urns, $8.25. Water Pitchers, $2.50.
Soup Tureens, $4.25, $4.50. Salad Bowls, $3.75.
Nut Bowls, $2.25, $2.50. Bonbon Dishes, $1.25.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75. Ice Tubs, $2.25.
Waiters, 65c to $3. Napkin Rings, 50c.
Salts and Peppers, 15c. Smoking Sets, $3.75.

Rogers' Extra-Plate Forks and Spoons—About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 doz.
Gravy Ladles, 45c
Soup Ladles, $1.25
Pie Knives, 75c
Sugar Tongs, 40c
Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c
Bonbon Spoons, 50c
Cracker Spoons, $1.10
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Butter Knives, 25c.
Cream Ladles, 35c.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Pea Spoons, $1.10.
Fish Knives, 85c, $1.
Cheese Scoops, 60c.
Ice-cream Knives, $1.10.
Asparagus Forks, $1.50.

Basement.

SILK WAISTS---$5 For $9 to $16 Values

WE sort from our stock of Silk Waists today a group of twos and threes of a kind, and mark them vastly below their real values.

The waists are all this season's handsome styles and colorings; of Louisine, Liberty silk, crepe de chine and allover lace, the latter silk-lined. Some of the Waists are embroidered, others trimmed with taffeta bands, crocheted buttons, or lace. Some show slight marks of handling.

The occasion is remarkable for the worth of the elegant waists offered—$9 to $16 values at

FIVE DOLLARS EACH!

The lot is limited, and best choosing will fall to early comers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Store

An Important Clean-Up of Lace Curtains and Portieres At Sharp Reductions

WE have picked out, for immediate riddance, several large groups of Lace Curtains in full window and sash size, Lace Bed Sets, and Portieres, all in handsome patterns from this season's stock.

To insure their quick dismissal, we have set new prices upon them that show the sharpest kind of reductions.

Take, for example, the single item of *a thousand pairs of Lace Curtains, at reductions of 25 to 40 per cent.!*

It is an occasion that far-sighted housekeepers will surely profit by. Following are precise details:

Lace Curtains

Arabian—At $5.50, $6.25, $6.75, $7, $8, $11, $13.50, $42.50 pair.
From $11, $10, $9.50, $10.50, $12, $15, $18.50, $60.

Renaissance—At $2.75, $3, $3.25, $6, $6.75, $7.50, $12 and $15 pair.
From $4.25, $7, $7.50, $8, $10, $11, $17.50 and $22.50.

White Nottingham—At $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2.15, $3, $3.25 pair.
From $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.65, $4, $4.25.

White Irish Point Sash—At $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $6 pair.
From $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, $6, $11.25.

Brussels Sash—At $2.25, $3.25, $3.50, $4, $6 pair.
From $4.50, $6.50, $7, $8, $10.

Ruffled Net Bed Sets—Full Size

Renaissance Center—At $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $9, $10 and $10.50 pair.
From $8.75, $10.25, $11, $12, $13.75 and $14.50.

Portieres

Armure Portieres—Plain colors; all desirable patterns; edges trimmed with cord—
At $4.50, from $5.25, $6 and $6.75 pair.
At $5, from $7.50 and $9.

High-grade Tapestries, Damasks and Armures—Our own make; materials selected from an exceptional stock of imported and domestic Tapestries; lined with handsome damasks, or damasks lined with tapestry; edges neatly trimmed with silk cords and gimp bindings; made especially to match predominating colors in the fabrics. Prices follow:
At $14.50, $17, $19, $21, $24, $26, $27, $35 pair.
From $22, $22.50, $23, $28, $32.50, $34.50, $37.25, $41, $54.

Plain Double-faced Plax Velours—In several desirable colors, and edges finished with cord binding; at $9.75 pair, from $13.50.

Third floor.

Men's Clothing to Order For Less Than Usual

TIME to pick bargains now among these handsome fabrics for Men's Trousers and Suits to order. One of these days, there will be a demand for light clothing, and we've got to prepare for that *now*; although you can wear these weights for a couple of months longer before you put them away. And that doesn't bring next winter into the calculation at all.

Workmanship, style, fit, will be of the same high character that has long since made WANAMAKER custom tailoring notable.

$6.50 and $8.50 Trousers at $5

Your choice among these stylish trouser-materials, made up to your measure, at $5, instead of $6.50 and $8.50. Orders taken today will be delivered Wednesday.

$30 to $45 Suits at $20

Ten to twenty-five dollars' saving over actual previous prices on these handsome fancy cheviots and worsteds. Splendidly made Sack Suits at $20 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French Lingerie Reduced

OUR Lingerie buyer, who chooses personally, in Paris, the exquisite hand-made underwear that makes such a dainty showing in our French Room, will soon be sailing for America with her purchases for the coming season.

We must have clean shelves for her in the Little French Store—hence these greatly lowered prices on the present season's remaining stock of fine Lingerie.

For garments that are kept with such care as these, a matter of six months' difference in styles is of small account, when compared to the great saving in price:

Petticoats with circular-cut flounce; hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed, at $12, from $16.50.

Fancy lace-trimmed Petticoats, at $8, $12, $16 and $18, from $12, $15, $21 and $22.

Chemises, of fine nainsook; embroidered and lace-trimmed, or with clusters of fine pleats and lace and lace insertion, at $2.50, $3, $4 and $5, formerly $3.50, $6, $8, $10.

Drawers, lace-trimmed, with rows of lace insertion, at $2.75 and $3, from $3.75 and $4.

A few Nightgowns at $5, from $7.50 and $8.

Wrappers and Negligees, of albatross, velling and cashmere, at $8, $12, $19 and $24, formerly $16, $25, $35 and $45.

Also a small group of elaborate Waists, very decisively reduced.

Second floor, 4th ave. and 10th st.

Some Good Silks

PROBABLY the most-wanted Silks just now are these staple, serviceable kinds—Guaranteed Black Taffetas, Polka-dot Liberty Satins and Black Peau de Soie. Yet these very silks and the Printed Foulards and Colored Moire Mousseline, are now offered at these exceptional prices:

Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 58c yard—Two qualities, foreign and domestic; particularly strong and bright.

Printed Foulards at 55c yard—Seventy-five choice styles, in a great variety of colorings and combinations; small and medium designs.

Polka-dot Liberty Satins at 58c yard—Fine quality; navy blue-and-white and black-and-white Liberty Satins, in all sorts of neat white dots and small designs.

Colored Moire Mousseline at 65c yard—A fine, light-weight, moired Taffeta, in a splendid line of colorings.

Black Peau de Soie at $1 yard—24-inch, extra quality, double face black Peau de Soie; rich and mellow. Just 1500 yards.

Rotunda.

Shepherd's Plaids The Favored Dress Goods

THESE neat and refined checks, in black-and-white have been in such demand that manufacturers have had difficulty in meeting it. We have provided against all chance of shortage, at least during the early days of the season; and present a wide variety of fabrics in the favored checks. Then we have the checks in colors, too, as the details tell:

At 50c a yard—All-wool Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white, in four sizes of checks; 36 inches wide.

At 50c a yard—Shepherd's Check Mohairs, black-and-white; three sizes of checks; 36 inches wide.

At 75c a yard—Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white, in four sizes of checks; navy blue-and-white, cardinal-and-white, and green-and-white; 38 inches wide.

At 75c a yard—Shepherd's Check Mohairs, black-and-white, in two sizes of checks; 44 inches wide.

At $1 a yard—Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; 50 inches wide.

At $1.25 a yard—Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white, in checks of two sizes; 50 inches wide.

At $1.50 a yard—Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white; 50 inches wide.

At $1.75 a yard—Shepherd's Check Serges, black-and-white; 50 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Canal Projects Will Come Up Early This Week.

Tax Bills of the Administration Also Will Make Their Appearance—Mr. Jerome's Sunday Opening Project.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Canals will hold again the centre of the legislative stage during the early part of the coming week. Tuesday the second hearing will be held before the Joint Committee on Canals, on the Davis-Bostwick bill providing for a bond issue of $82,000,000 for the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, and the change of the Erie course so as to take in parts of the Seneca River, Onondaga and Oneida Lakes, and the Mohawk River. The canal improvement cause will be espoused again by representatives of the Greater New York Canal Association, among whom will be A. E. Blackmar, counsel for the New York Produce Exchange, who drafted the present bill; George R. Morrison, formerly President of the American Association of Civil Engineers; William P. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, and Major Thomas W. Symons of the United States Engineer Corps, who assisted in making the original estimate of $82,000,000.

There are now no less than eight propositions relating more or less directly to the canals before the present Legislature, including those against canal improvement, such as Senator Ambler's proposed constitutional amendment permitting the sale, cession, or lease of the canals to the United States Government. Senator George A. Davis, Chairman of the Joint Committee, and of the Senate Committee on Canals, says that while he believes the Davis-Bostwick bill will be passed by the present Legislature, there will be no undue haste in pushing the measure. Ample opportunity will be given for all who wish to be heard upon the bill.

The tax bills agreed upon recently by the Governor and the Republican legislative leaders are expected to make their appearance during the coming week. The notarial tax feature has been stricken from the Conveyance Tax bill because of the opposition to it, particularly on the part of various county bar associations, which claimed that it would retard proceedings necessitating speedy action. To make up the deficiency, the mortgage tax plan has been revised. The Transfer Tax bill, which places a tax on real estate conveyances, it is estimated will produce revenue aggregating $1,200,000. The amended Mortgage Tax bill will provide for a tax of 5 mills instead of 4, as first recommended by the Governor, one-half of the revenue going to the State, the remainder to the tax district where the money is collected. Under the amended bill the Governor estimates an aggregate collection of $10,000,000, which means an increase of $5,000,000 in the revenues of the State. The other tax proposition applies to the direct inheritance of real estate valued at $15,000 or more. An annual income of $500,000 is anticipated from this source.

Next in importance to the canal hearing will be that on Senator Foley's and Assemblyman Conkling's bill, embodying the plan of District Attorney Jerome of New York, to permit saloons to be open on Sunday in Greater New York from 1 to 11 P. M. It is said that Bishop Potter has sent to Mr. Jerome a letter, to be read at the hearing, in which he approves of the bill. This hearing will take place Tuesday.

Party lines will be drawn at the session of the Assembly Monday night when Assemblyman Palmer of Schoharie, minority leader, will move to discharge the Committee on Taxation from further consideration of his resolution, introduced last Monday night, directing the Controller to inquire of the Connecticut authorities as to the effect of the abolition of direct taxes in that State. Leader Palmer hopes to show by the resolution that experience in Connecticut has demonstrated that the consequences of indirect taxation have been loss of interest on the part of the individual citizens in public affairs, and a tendency to wasteful expenditure on the part of the Legislature.

Assemblyman Hornidge will call up his resolution, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for an investigation, to cost not more than $5,000, into the methods of the alleged school-book monopoly, in the matter of text books and school supplies.

Another feature of the Assembly that evening will be the bill providing for the reinstatement of ex-Policeman Edward O'Neil, who was removed by Chief Devery from the New York City police force. It will come up for final passage. The bill will have warm opposition.

The contest between the State Board of Regents and the State Department of Public Instruction, to secure control of the distribution of moneys for the payment of tuition of non-resident pupils in high schools, will be resumed before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, which will give a second hearing Wednesday on the Merritt bill, making the Department of Public Instruction the medium of distribution. Since the last hearing the Executive Board of the State Board of Regents has issued an appeal to Gov. Odell, the members of the Legislature and the public, stating that in view of the friction existing between the two departments, the entire educational system of the State should be placed under the control of the Board of Regents, a constitutional body, which has been in existence for more than a hundred years.

The Assembly will be called upon Tuesday to dispose of the bills of Assemblyman Finch, providing for the appointment of an additional Deputy Police Commissioner, and creating new inspectoral divisions in the New York Police Department. These bills are special orders on the calendars for that day.

This week's important hearings include the following:

Tuesday.—Senate, Hawkins's tenement house amendments, affecting the Bronx Borough; amendments to the Mount Vernon charter, and the Elsberg Greater New York charter amendment bills, before the Cities Committee; Senator Hill's bill, providing for the cession to Buffalo of the Clark and Skinner Canal, before the Finance Committee; Davis-Bostwick Canal bill, before Joint Canal Committee; Foley-Conkling Sunday Opening bill, before the Joint Taxation Committees.

Wednesday.—Senate, Lewis Arbitration bill and Elsberg bill relative to commitments to houses of refuge for women, before the Judiciary Committee; Marshall bill prohibiting department stores and trust companies from doing savings bank business, before the Committee on Banks; Barnes bill compelling surface railroads to use vestibule cars in Winter, and the Wagner Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Loop bill, before the Railroads Committee. Assembly.—Second hearing on the Merritt bill providing for State payment of high school tuition for non-resident pupils, before the Ways and Means Committee.

HALSTEAD ANSWERS TILLMAN.

The President Defended and the South Carolina Senator Asked Whether He Would Try to Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

At the dinner of the New York Press Club Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria the speech-making was continued until too late an hour for the morning newspapers. Murat Halstead replied to Senator Tillman's attack on the President, and the Senator's solution of the negro question in the South. Senator Tillman, it is understood, is to publicly debate the question with Mr. Halstead in Cincinnati in the near future. Mr. Halstead, who was called upon to speak about 1 o'clock, said in part:

"The Senator from South Carolina has announced with especial severity the ignorance of the people of the North who undertook to instruct the Southern people as to their duties in dealing with the negroes. The Senator is mistaken in assuming that the ignorance of our Northern citizens of social conditions in the South was universal.

"The Senator has referred to the President of the United States in terms of criticism for what he had said and done touching the race question, and has made a quotation from a letter written by President Roosevelt, which was, that he could not say anything to the black man that 'would shut against him the door of hope.' Even that expression was by the logical Senator converted into a menace. The Senator declared that in the States where a majority of the people were black the policy of the President would shut the door of hope against the white man. There was nothing in the phrase quoted from the President in relation to this most grave question that was not in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all.'

"The very words quoted by the Senator were worthy of Abraham Lincoln himself, and the President has not done anything or said anything that warranted hostile stirring up of excitement going on against him with respect to the racial question—he has neither done anything nor said anything that Abraham Lincoln would not have said and done under similar circumstances. Touching the question of the possible remedies, the one necessity is that the solution, whatever happened, must be upon the broad foundation of liberty and justice.

"The Senator has distinctly announced the policy of nullification of the Constitution of the United States, and has in terms, uttered with extraordinary vehemence, denounced the Fifteenth Amendment. Would the Senator open the way for a possible accommodation of those who were radical in their differences now upon what should be done, one that would remove at least some of the dangers, the perils of bloodshed, the San Domingo horrors that the Senator described, and anticipated, and charged to the amendments of the Constitution that are nullified? Would he lead the way and carry with him the South for rescinding the Fifteenth Amendment, giving the right to all States to restrict suffrage, to guard against the alarming issues to which the Senator had given such threatening and desperate utterance?"

BRONX WATERWAYS PLAN.

Congressman-elect Goulden Has Interested Senator Platt in the Proposed Kills Improvement.

Congressman-elect Joseph A. Goulden of the Eighteenth District has succeeded in interesting Senator Thomas C. Platt in the Bronx Kills improvement, and the Senator has announced his intention of presenting to the Senate the resolution urging the improvement favored by the local Board of Improvements of Morrisania at its last meeting.

"No section of the State of New York," said Col. Goulden yesterday, "is more vitally interested in the matter of navigation than the Borough of the Bronx. The rapid growth and the unparalleled increase in population, the great gain in valuations, and the prosperity of the district in general, makes the question of cheap and easy transportation of freight of especial importance. It is not a local matter by any means, as the great States of the West are interested in the improvement.

"The cost of this work, according to a report made by Col. S. M. Mansfield, United States Army, the officer in charge of harbor improvements in this district, would be $1,890,480 for a channel 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep, cut between the north shore of Randall's Island and the south shore of the Borough of the Bronx, and $2,514,600 for a channel 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

"But the Bronx Kills is not the only waterway in the Bronx that needs attention. There is the Bronx River improvement, giving that stream a width of 10 feet and a depth at high tide of 6 feet, which needs an additional appropriation. The estimated cost of the work is $85,985, of which $28,525.90 had been expended up to June 30, 1902. East Chester Creek, an important waterway, especially to that portion of the Bronx known as William's Bridge, Wakefield, and East Chester, should have a hundred-foot channel, with a depth of at least 9 feet."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The secondary portion of the Southwest storm has developed considerably with a rapid northwestward movement and is central to-night over West Virginia, while the main storm has also moved from New Mexico to the Texas coast. As a consequence of these storms rain has been general from the Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, with snow to the northward from New Mexico and Western Texas northeastward into the lake region and Southern New England. The development of these disturbances has afforded an outlet for the Northwest cold wave, and there has been a decided fall in temperature in the central valleys, the middle and southern slopes, extreme Southwest, and the western upper lake region. The temperatures ranged from 10 to 33 degrees below the seasonal average, with the zero line into Southern Nebraska and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley.

The storms will continue their eastward movement during Monday and by Monday night the cold wave will extend into the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. Freezing temperature is probable Tuesday morning on the middle and east Gulf Coast. It will continue to the Northwest, followed by rising temperature Tuesday west of the Mississippi River. There will be snow Monday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake, and southern upper lake regions, and New England; rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the Gulf States; possibly turning to snow over the northern portion of the latter district. There will be snow Tuesday along the lower lakes and probably New England, and it will be much colder Tuesday in the Atlantic States generally.

On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk, possibly high northeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk to high east, shifting later to north; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, becoming west to northwest, and increasing Monday night; on the East Gulf Coast variable, becoming north and increasing, and on the West Gulf Coast brisk to high north.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have increasing east to northeast winds, with rain and snow to the Grand Banks.

Cold-wave warnings are displayed in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Southeastern Wisconsin, Central and Southeastern Michigan, Western and South Ohio, Southern Pennsylvania, Western Florida, extreme Northwestern Georgia, extreme west portions of South Carolina and West Virginia, and Southern Texas. Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf coast from Pensacola to Corpus Christi and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Cape Cod. Heavy snow warnings have been issued for the lower lake region and the Montana districts of Pennsylvania and interior New York.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, snow Monday; brisk to high east winds; Tuesday, fair; much colder.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain or snow and colder Monday; variable winds, becoming north and brisk; Tuesday, fair; much colder.

Virginia, rain Monday, possibly snow in the mountain districts, colder in west and north portions; cold wave at night in extreme southwest portion; increasing variable winds, becoming northwest; Tuesday, fair; much colder.

Delaware, rain Monday; brisk to high shifting winds, becoming northwest; Tuesday, fair; much colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Monday; brisk to high shifting winds, becoming northwest; Tuesday, fair; much colder.

Western New York, snow Monday, probably heavy; Tuesday, snow, continued cold; brisk to high north winds.

West Virginia, snow Monday; much colder, with a cold wave at night; Tuesday, fair, continued cold.

Eastern New York, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Monday; winds becoming north and brisk to high; Tuesday, fair, much colder.

Western Pennsylvania, snow Monday, much colder in south portion, with a cold wave at night; Tuesday, snow flurries and continued cold; brisk to high north winds.

Minnesota, fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday, fair, not so cold; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, rain Monday; colder in west and central portions. Cold wave at night in west portion. Tuesday, fair, much colder; brisk west to northwest winds.

South Carolina, probably fair Monday in east; rain in west portion; Tuesday, rain and colder; brisk west to north winds.

North Dakota, fair, not so cold Monday and Tuesday.

South Dakota, fair Monday; continued cold; Tuesday, fair, not so cold.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; winds becoming north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	22	31	34
6 A. M.	22	30	35
9 A. M.	23	30	34
12 M.	31	30	35
4 P. M.	25	33	33
6 P. M.	27	31	32
9 P. M.	24	30	32
12 M.	24	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 33¼
Weather Bureau 30½
Corresponding date 1902 .... 25¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 32

The temperature was 30 degrees at 8 A. M. and the humidity 56 per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was 30 degrees and the humidity was 88 per cent. The maximum temperature was 34 degrees at midnight, (Feb. 14,) and the minimum 29 degrees at 10 A. M.

Certainty Born of Experience

is why so many people use **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** for coughs and colds. All druggists keep it because there is so much demand for it. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute

To Celebrate Pope's Jubilee.

Preparations are under way for an elaborate celebration of the Pope's jubilee at St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 3. The committee having the celebration in charge, however, has not as yet decided upon all of the details of the occasion, which is intended to eclipse any ecclesiastical ceremony seen in this city in many years. All of the Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of New York, with the possible exception of Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, are expected to be present and all of the clergy of the diocese. Archbishop Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, will celebrate Pontifical mass and Archbishop Farley will preach the sermon. The music will be Gounod's "Messe Solenelle" for soli, chorus, orchestra, and organ.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:54	Sun sets...5:36	Moon rises 11:06

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:49	Gov. Isl'd...11:11	H. Gate...1:07	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:28	Gov. Isl'd...11:47	H. Gate...1:43	

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.		
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 19.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 16.

Bellanoch, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 6.
Bristol City, Barry, Jan. 31.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 24.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 31.
City of Delhi, Dundee, Jan. 18.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Jan. 29.
Georgia, Gibraltar, Jan. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Feb. 7.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Jan. 30.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Feb. 5.
Matanzas, Havana, Feb. 10.
Menominee, London, Feb. 5.
Ormidale, Greenock, Jan. 26.
Orono, Algiers, Jan. 30.
Philadelphia, Curacao, Feb. 8.
Proteus, New Orleans, Feb. 11.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 9.
Toronto, Hull, Jan. 28.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Feb. 7.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

Alliança, Colon, Feb. 10.
Concho, Galveston, Feb. 11.
Curityba, Havana, Feb. 11.
Grangense, Para, Feb. 5.
Morro Castle, Havana, Feb. 14.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Feb. 14.
Sardegna, Naples, Feb. 4.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Feb. 11.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Cedric, Liverpool, Feb. 11.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 14.
Equita, Naples, Feb. 4.
Napolitan Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 6.

Arrived.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Jan. 31, Boulogne Feb. 1, and Plymouth 2d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS El Siglo, Boyd, Galveston, Texas, Feb. 10, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Staples, Jacksonville Feb. 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Cortriese, Antwerp Jan. 17 and Shields 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Pavey, Marseilles, &c., Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Rosneath, (Br.,) Ronald, Port Spain Feb. 4, with asphaltum to the New York and Bermudez Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 14th.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:27 A. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:53 A. M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Ebert, Santos, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Carthaginian, (Br.,) Gunson, Glasgow Jan. 31 and Moville Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:55 A. M.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Baracao, &c., Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Johnston, Naples Jan. 27 and Palermo 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Off the Highlands at 11:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 15, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

U. S. cruiser Albany, for Mediterranean.
SS Hildawell, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Osborne, (Br.,) for Cape Town.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Jam.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:35 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg to-day and sld from Cherbourg at 5:30 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 12:50 A. M. Feb. 16.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4 A. M. Feb. 16.

SS Margherita, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, from Venice, Trieste, and Girgenti for New York, arr. at Algiers to day and proceeded.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Capt. Warr, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 12:20 A. M. Feb. 16.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH ST.

In Our Recital Hall

(Sixth Floor.)

ALL THIS WEEK.

Commencing to-day—the youngest and most famous Quartette in America in a charming imitation of Banjo, Chime and Church Organ Music by use of the vocal chords.

From 2:30 Until 4 o'Clock, WITHOUT CHARGE.

A Clearance of Upholstery Goods.

One-Half and One-Third Regular Prices Rule.

Third Floor.

To-day we begin a sale extraordinary in our Upholstery Dept. It is a movement prepared on a gigantic scale and one that will long be remembered for its unparalleled offerings. It comprehends:

LACE CURTAINS,	TAPESTRIES,	TABLE COVERS,
TICKINGS,	CORDS,	PORTIERES,
ROPE CURTAINS,	WINDOW SHADES,	ART COTTONS, ETC.,

—all desirable and worthful merchandise.

If you are at all interested in Upholstery Goods and Curtains you should take advantage of this sale.

When values such as the following are offered, it seems superfluous to use strong, stirring adjectives, for no argument we might employ could be so forceful, effective and convincing as the items themselves. 'Twould fare you well to read every line that follows:

Tapestry Portieres.

Many one and two pair lots, also broken color lines that must be disposed of at once.

Portieres; formerly sold at $4.50 to $6.75; to close at $2.95
Portieres; formerly sold at $5.90 to $8.75; to close at $3.85
Portieres; formerly sold at $9.25 to $13.50; to close at $5.00
Odd Portieres; formerly sold at $3.00 to $7.50 pair; at, per strip $1.50
Odd Portieres: formerly sold at $8.90 to $15.00 pair; at, per strip $2.50

Miscellaneous Items.

Short lengths of Sateens, Cretonnes, Denims, etc.
Figured Silkolines; 12½c. quality, yard 5
Plain Denims, heavy quality, yard 8
Slip Cover Linens, 50 inches wide; yd. 19
China Silks, plain and figured; 55c. to $1.00 quality; yard 19
French Curtains, regularly 45c. to 85c., yard 19
Pantasote Leather, regularly $1.00; yd. 49
Upholstery Felts, regularly $1.10 yard 49
Lace and Muslin Curtaining, about 300 short lengths, at 1-3 to ¼ usual prices.
Remnants of Tapestry, Damasks, Velours, etc., ¾ yard to 10 yard lengths, at ½ to ¼ regular prices.
Here's an opportunity to secure fine fabrics for draperies and the reupholstering of furniture at wonderful concessions.
Tapestry Squares, for cushion tops and chair seats; regularly 25c. to 50c. each 10

Lace Curtains.

In lots of 2 to 12 pairs of a pattern; some lots include a soiled sample.
Irish Point Curtains, regularly $4.50 to $6.50; sale price $3.25
Irish Point Curtains, regularly $6.25 to $8.05; sale price $3.90
Irish Point Curtains, regularly $7.50 to $12.50; sale price $4.85
Renaissance Curtains, regularly $2.95; sale price, ... $1.95
Renaissance Curtains, regularly $5.50 and $6.50; sale price $3.25
Renaissance Curtains, regularly $6.25 and $9.75; sale price $5.00
Renaissance Curtains, regularly $10.50 and $13.50; sale price $7.90
Nottingham Curtains, regularly $3.50 and $3.95; sale price $1.95
Nottingham Curtains, regularly $4.50 and $6.50; sale price $2.95

Fringes.

Several hundred yards in short lengths and odd colorings, as follows:
10c., 12½c. and 15c. quality, yard 3
19c. to 39c. grades, yard 10
39c. to $1.00 grades, yard 19
Silk Pillow Cords, yard 3
Rope Portieres, about 20 styles; the surplus of our Fall stock; sold at $3.75 to $7.50; to close at, each, ... $1.85
Sofa Pillows, of finest quality silk floss, 24 inch size, regular price 75c. each 39
Odd Window Shades, about 250 in Holland and Opaque cloths, to close at, each 12½

Important Sale of China and Glass.

Fourth Floor.

Monday's selling offers unusual opportunities for the purchasing of Jardinieres and Jardinieres with Pedestals.

Also a fine line of Austrian China Dinner Ware at lower prices than those asked for common Porcelain.

Jardinieres.

One lot of fancy colored Jardinieres, 6½ inch size; Monday 35
One lot of Jardinieres in green or red blends; 7½ inch size; for Monday 60
One lot fancy shaped Jardinieres, richly blended; 11 inch size $2.00
Fancy Jardinieres with Pedestals, in rich, blended colors; for Monday $3.50
Large Jardinieres with fancy Pedestals; green blendings $8.00

Austrian China.

Austrian China Dinner Sets; decorated in blue or pink sprays, consisting of soup tureen and three platters; for Monday $12.75

The following articles in Austrian China Dinner Ware will be sold separately, making an unusual opportunity for dish replenishing:

Dinner Plates, each 15
Tea Plates, each 10
Bread and Butter Plates 10
Cake Plates 35
Preserve Plates 10
Individual Butter Plates 5
Covered Sugar Dishes 45
Cream Jugs 25
Bowls 25
Tea Cups and Saucers 20
After-dinner Cups and Saucers 19
Open Vegetable Dishes 35
Meat Dishes in five sizes—

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
40c.	65c.	95c.	$1.25	$1.75

Miscellaneous articles specially priced for Monday's selling:

Thin-blown Tumblers; the kind usually sold at 60c. dozen; for Monday 39
Umbrella Stands, full size, richly blended colors value $4.50, for Monday $2.50
Lamps in antique brass finish, with large ruby globes $8.45
One lot of Cut Glass Wine Decanters; quart size; for Monday $2.55
100 dozen Etched Gas Globes; for Monday 20
Haviland China Dinner Sets; 125 pieces; assortment of decorations; former price $75.00 for Monday $60.00
Decorated Toilet Sets; complete with jar; decorated in floral designs and gold stippled edges; for Monday $5.50

Immense Sale Oriental and Domestic Rugs

Third Floor.

Oriental Rugs.

500 Antique Anatolian Mats $1.65
300 Small Persian Rugs $4.50
350 Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs, ... $6.50
5 bales Ghendji Rugs $8.50
3 bales Antique Moussul Rugs, ... $14.50
75 pieces Antique Beloochistan Rugs, ... $11.50
4 bales selected Shirvan Rugs, in mellow colors $12.50
350 Antique Ferreghan, Serebend and Kurd Rugs $24.50
Persian Carpets of unusually fine texture and soft colorings $79.00
3 bales large square silky Kazaks, ... $32.50
East India Carpets in light colors, for parlor and reception room; positively no better made; average size about 9x12 feet $145.00
Kirman Carpets, long heavy pile, close weave, selected designs and colors, the best wearing Turkish Carpet made; average size about 9x12 feet $135.00
We are also showing large assortments of Persian hall runners, Kelims, Cashmeres and Afghans.
Fine Antique and Modern Iran Carpets, including Kirmanshah, Khorasson, Serapi, Goravan, Ferreghan, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Domestic Rugs.

French and Royal Wilton Rugs, new and exclusive designs; the best wearing Domestic Rugs made.

9x12 feet .... $28.50 to $50.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $24.50 to $40.00
6x9 ft .... $17.50 to $20.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., $10.50 to $17.50
3x5 ft .... $5.25 to $7.50
2 ft. 3 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., $3.25 to $5.25

Axminster Rugs of standard makes, beautiful colors, Oriental and Domestic designs.

9x12 ft $23.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in $21.50
6x9 ft $14.75
3x6 ft $3.95
2 ft. 3 in. x 5 ft. 3 in $1.95

Smyrna Rugs, closely woven, strictly all-wool, new Spring patterns.

9x12 ft .... $16.50 to $28.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $13.50 to $22.00
6x9 ft .... $8.50 to $13.50
4x7 ft .... $5.40 to $7.25
3x6 ft .... $3.25 to $4.25
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. $2.25 to $3.25
21x45 ins .... $1.35 to $1.75
18x36 ins .... 85 to $1.25

Laces and Embroideries.

At One-Half Price.

First Floor.

More new Laces direct from the foreign makers. Also sample pieces of fine Embroideries, Flouncings and Skirtings, at one-half price. These for Monday:

50c. and 95c. for new importations of fine Venise Galloons, Medallion and Separable effects; new Bandings and Insertions in Irish Point and Paraguay effects. About 300 pieces to select from; values range from $1.00 to $3.00; all at 50 and 95

500 pieces Real Antique and Cluny Lace; these are scarce and hard to find; vast assortment offered here Monday much under the market value; very special at .... 25, 45 and 95

Black Silk Applique and Venise Galloons; 3,000 yards are offered Monday; an importer's over-stock selling at half, all choice styles—Separable, Irregular Straight Bands, Medallions, etc., etc.

$1.00 values for 50
$2.00 values for 95

50,000 yards importer's sample pieces of fine Embroideries, Matched Sets; odd and broken widths; Beadings, Galloons, Ribbon Insertions; extraordinary offerings of high class beautiful embroideries:

Worth up to 25c. yard, at 10
Worth up to 35c. yard, at 15
Worth up to 75c. yard, at 75

59c. yard for 2,000 yards very fine sheer Nainsook and Swiss Flouncings; widths from 15 to 18 inches; the correct width for corset covers, skirts and children's dresses:

$1.00 and $2.00 values at 59

$40.00 Ball-Bearing Sewing Machines, $14.50.

Fourth Floor.

We offer a limited number of high grade Sewing Machines, made by one of the best known manufacturers, at the above extremely low price. These machines have all the latest improvements and attachments, are in polished oak cases, swell front and drop head, which gives the appearance of a table when closed; they are fully guaranteed for five years; there is none better for service at any price. The maker's name is full guarantee of their high quality and worthfulness. The regular price of these Machines is $40.00; only a limited number will be sold at $14.50

Monday in the Model Food Store.

Sixth Floor.

Scattered all over this Model Food Store are cozy little pagodas—where you may get a generous taste of many of the good things of life for which this Department is noted.

They serve to better acquaint you with the superiority of Foods here—a superiority that is bringing particular folk in great numbers. Are you one of them?

Flour—"Royal Stuart" Whole Wheat, rich in nutrition, 10-lb. bag 38c., 5-lb. bag 20
Hams and Bacon—Armour's Mild Sugar Cured Ham or Lean Strip Bacon, lb., 13½
Sugar—Havemeyer & Elder's Best Granulated, 10 lbs 49
Eggs—New Laid Orange County Eggs received by us direct, packed in cartons of 1 doz. each (not delivered), doz 26
Nutmegs—New Crop Fancy Penang Nutmegs, grocers' regular selling price 15c. an ounce, special, lb 55
Tea—Selected Spring Tip Pickings Formosa Oolong, Moyne, Young Hyson, English Breakfast or Gunpowder, 5 lb. caddy $1.95, lb 70
Tea—Choice Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, green or black teas, 5 lb. caddy $2.00, lb 43
Tea—Special Sample Mixed Teas, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Basket Fired Japan or Oolong, lb 25
Coffee—Finest Old Goverment Java and Mocha, 3½ lbs. $1.00, lb 30
Coffee—"Waverley Blend" Mocha and Java, dry roast, ground fresh every day, 10 lb. airtight drum $2.35, 4 lbs., $1.00, lb 26
Coffee—Santos, special dry roast, 10 lbs. $1.40, lb 15
Peas—Imported French, dark green in color, uniform in size, extra fins 20c., fins, 18c., moyens 13
Spices—Selected Ground Spices, thoroughly brushed and cleaned, black pepper, ginger, cloves or mustard, lb 25
Oats—"Royal Stuart" finest white kiln dried, free from hulls, doz. $1.35, pkg 12
Salt—"Royal Stuart" superior free running table salt, large bag 9c, small bag. 5
Capers—Capotes, bot., 12c., surfines, 15c., nonpareil 19
Apples—New York State Baldwins, carefully pared, cored and quartered, gal. can 23
Sauce—Lea & Perrins' Genuine Worcestershire Sauce, bot. 19
Pickles—Crosse & Blackwell's Genuine Mixed Pickles or Gherkins, patent top bottles, each 17
Starch—Silver Gloss, gives a bright, lasting finish, 3 lbs. 11
California Canned Fruits—"Royal Stuart" Extra Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling or Yellow Peaches, packed in extra heavy refined syrup, uniformly halved, bright and clear: doz., $3.00; can 26
California Canned Fruits—Cameron Extra Standard Green Gages, Egg Plums, Lemon Cling or Yellow Crawford Peaches, Apricots or Bartlett Pears, doz., $2.25; can 19
Canned Fruits—Bartlett Pears, Yellow Peaches or Apricots, 3 lb. cans; doz., $1.40; can 12
Wisconsin Peas—Cameron Garden Grown Early June or Marrowfat, sweet, fine flavored: doz., $1.15; can 10
Canned Vegetables—New York State Field Grown Golden Pumpkin or Garden Grown Spinach, lb. cans; doz., $1.40; can 12
Corn—Royalty Packing Co.'s Creamy White Sugar Corn; doz., $1.25; can 11
Buckwheat—New York State Old Fashioned Buckwheat, fine flavored; 5 lbs., 14
Maple Syrup—Cameron Pure Vermont, possesses the true maple flavor; gal. screw top can, 95c.; ½ gal., 55c.; qt. 29
Delicatessen—Selected Large Choice Pieces properly seasoned Cervelat, Holsteiner or Farmer Sausage: lb 16
Corn Products—Kiln-dried yellow or white Corn Meal; 10 lbs 28
Cheese—New York State Full Cream Cheese, properly aged, thoroughly matured; lb 16
Sapolio—Enoch Morgan's Sapolio, cake 5
Mustard—Colman's Genuine Imported English Mustard, can 10
Mackerel—Selected Large Norway Fancy Fat Family Mackerel, no heads or tails, 10-lb. kit $1.49
Oranges—Sweet, bright, large California Navels; doz 30
Cheese—Vermont or Domestic Swiss, lb 18
Currants—Superior Re-cleaned Currants, free from stems or grit, full 16-oz. carton 7
Catsup—Curtice Bros.' Blue Label Catsup, bot. 17
Olives—Large size Manzanilla Olive, quart, inc. Mason Screw Top Glass Jar. 25
Potatoes—Long Island Snow Flake, cook white, dry and mealy, bushel—peck.
Raisins—F. C. Bevan's Fancy Large Cluster, Thin Skin Raisins, 5½ lbs. net wood box, 85c., lb 17
Cold Meat Dressing—Booth's Creamed Horseradish or Mayonnaise, large bottle, 19c., small bottle 12
Crackers—National Biscuit Co.'s Strawberry, Orange or Lemon Nabisco Crackers, pure fruit flavors, box 21
Lentils—New Crop Imported German Lentils, lb 5
Peas—The New Yellow Split or Scotch Green Peas, lb 5
Prunes—Very Meaty Santa Clara Valley Thin Skin Prunes, lb 5
Cocoanut—Schepp's Fresh Long Cut Shredded Cocoanut, 4 packages 25c., pkg 7
Blue—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Ultramarine Ball Blue, lb. 17c., ½ lb. 9
Soap—"Royal Stuart" Laundry, thoroughly seasoned, 1-lb. cakes, box $3.00, cake 5½

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Wilson Whiskey, bottle 80
No Mail Orders filled on above item.
Old Crow Whiskey, bottle 60
Cameron Scotch Whiskey, bottle 70
Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, full quart bottle 75
Medallion Stout, equal to the imported, dozen 85
California Port and Sherry, 6 years old, gallon $1.15
California Claret and Zinfandel, gal., 80c and 65
Monongahela Rye Whiskey, gallon $2.85
Monogram or Guckenheimer Rye, gal., $2.75

Plant Department.

300 Rubber Plants, with 4 and 5 branches, value $1.35, at 69c
Asparagus Ferns, value, 35c., at 19c
Table Ferns all varities, value 12c., at 7c

A Great Monday In Linens.

First Floor.

That's what we expect—and that's what we'll get if stirring values count for anything.

Staple and worthful merchandise such as the Simpson Crawford Co Linens at reductions that bring a saving of 10 to 25 per cent. is something no discriminating and thoughtful housewife will let pass unnoticed

The comparative value prices are our regular ones, which are below those of others on equal quality goods The savings therefore are worth while

These specials for Monday only:

FINE DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS newest designs, with borders on four sides, at the following reduced prices, owing to the napkins that match them having been sold:

2x2 yds., value $2.00, at $1.80
2x2½ yds., value $2.50, at $2.25
2x3 yds., value $3.00, at $2.70
2x3½ yds., value $3.50, at $3.15

Finer Quality Double Damask Dinner Cloths:

Value $3.00, at $2.75
Value $3.50, at $3.25
Value $4.25, at $4.00

Napkins to match, breakfast size, dozen $2.75
Napkins to match, dinner size, dozen $4.25
Huckaback Towels, bath towels of good quality and large size; the best $3.00 quality, offered for this sale at $2.75
Hemmed Huckaback Towels, regularly retail at 12½c. each; dozen, ... $1.35
Fine quality Marseilles Bed Spreads, for twin beds or for large double beds, in the newest patterns; also of light weight English Satin or fine Dimity.
100 Marseilles full-size Bed Spreads, reduced to, each $1.50
100 very fine Marseilles Bed Spreads, reduced to, each $2.50
100 fine Marseilles Quilts for twin beds, reduced to, each $1.50
200 Honeycomb Quilts for double beds, reduced to, each 80

NATIONAL GOLF MEETING

Many Club Delegates Will Assemble To-morrow at Delmonico's.

Championship Awards Will Be Made and Officers Elected—Oxford and Cambridge Visit to be Settled.

Golf matters of National interest and importance will be discussed and acted upon this week. The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held to-morrow night at Delmonico's, and delegates from all the important clubs in the country will be present. Several reforms will be instituted, a new President and half a dozen other new officers will be elected, and the location of the three National championship events for 1903 will be determined.

The championship awards have naturally been attracting the greatest amount of attention, and additional importance has been centred upon this subject owing to the dissatisfaction that has arisen among the Eastern women over the proposition to hold the women's championship tournament on the links of the Chicago Golf Club this year. Seven championships for women golfers have been played on Eastern courses since the formation of the National Association, and the Western players are coming to the meeting with a strong backing for the event this time in their territory. On National grounds they have the advantage of the argument, and their case was greatly improved last week by the statement from G. Herbert Windeler, the next President of the association, who declared very emphatically that the best interests of golf warranted the award of the women's event to Chicago. Many Boston women, he said, who had threatened to protest against sending their big National contest so far west, had admitted that they would go to Chicago should the competition be fixed for that city.

In view of the strong sentiment that now exists it would not be at all surprising if the threatened protests from the Boston and the Metropolitan Association women were suppressed. It is very clear that, even if presented, they would exert no influence upon the ultimate decision.

It is generally expected that Edward P. Martin of the Chicago Golf Club will present the application of his club for the women's championship. Mr. Martin is one of the most energetic golf players and legislators in the West, and he is to be elected Vice President of the National Association. He has left no stone unturned to secure the event, and no politician working for personal advancement, could have done more. Mr. Martin will come to the meeting with indorsements from forty-one Western clubs favoring the Chicago Golf Club. Of course, these include all the clubs in and around Chicago, while in addition the leading golf clubs of Pittsburg, Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Toledo are in the list. Only three of these clubs will have voting power—Chicago, Onwentsia, and Glenview—for only the associate clubs are allowed to vote, so that the good-will of the Eastern delegates is absolutely indispensable for success. There is little doubt that this will be forthcoming, and the Western women claim that they will be able to show better than ever before just what they can do in a National golf tournament.

The subject of the amateur championship has not occasioned so much discussion, and yet to the mass of golfers this is the most important of all the star events. It has practically been accepted that the award will go to the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I. This club has been in the field for the tournament for two years, and the understanding has been that if the club wanted it there would be no opposition this season. President Harvey Murdock made formal application last week, and so the amateur event may be regarded as virtually settled. The East will probably get the open championship also, and from present indications Baltusrol of Short Hills, N. J., will receive that mixed professional and amateur event.

One of the reforms that will go into operation this week will be the presence of only one delegate from the associate clubs instead of two, as heretofore. The associate clubs possess all the governing power, and there are 26 of these clubs. The allied clubs number 188, several new ones having been elected by the Executive Committee since the reduction in dues from $25 to $10, made at the recent special meeting. The total number of clubs therefore in the association at present is 214. Only the associate clubs can hold the National championships, and their dues are $100 a year. There has been objection to this among the Western golfers, and it is hardly possible that the proposal made last season to reduce the associate club dues to $50 may be made again.

Another matter of prime importance will concern the reported visit to America this Summer of a team of Oxford and Cambridge golfers. Mr. Windeler, who has been in communication with the English student players for some time, has received word that everything is in readiness on their part to come over, provided the arrangements here are satisfactory. The full details of the visit will probably be explained at the meeting, and a general programme may be adopted regarding team matches and other events in which American clubs may meet the English team. It is reported that some of the best Oxford and Cambridge golfers will be on the visiting team, and a number of clubs are ready to file applications for matches as soon as definite plans are known. This will be undoubtedly the most novel feature of the coming golf year. The only attempt at international events in the past was the team competitions held for three or four years with the Canadians. Even this has ceased to be of any interest, because the Canadians found themselves so immeasurably outclassed by our teams that they have made no effort to hold the match for the last two years.

The new code of St. Andrews rules adopted by the St. Andrews Club on the 1st of the year will practically be adopted by the United States Association, with such interpretations as the Rules Committee may see fit to report. The changes in the present rules were completed by the committee last week.

Lionel H. Graham, President of the New Jersey Golf Association, has been appointed Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Association. His associates are Devereaux Emmet, Garden City; F. W. Menzies, Seabright, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol. The plan of adopting the par score handicap system, which has been accepted by the New Jersey Association, has met with general favor from all the clubs in the metropolitan body, and it is certain to go into effect this season. Mr. Graham was the originator of the system, and it has been received in many other localities as the most satisfactory solution of the handicap problem that has ever been advanced.

The most interesting feature of the past week, besides a few handicap games on Lincoln's Birthday, was the formal opening of the new clubhouse of the Lakewood Country Club. After this year this club will be the golf centre of Lakewood, as the present links will be abandoned. The new club is the result of consolidation of the old Country Club, which was never a success, and the Lakewood Golf Club, which has been one of the most flourishing organizations of its kind in the country ever since it was established in 1895. The new clubhouse and links are north of the lake, not very far from George Gould's Georgian Court grounds. George Gould is President of the club, and the Directors include men who have been prominent in both of the former clubs. The golf links are practically finished, but they will not be used until next Fall. They contain the complete 18 holes, measuring 5,710 yards in circuit. The longest hole will be 500 yards. A large amount of money has been spent upon the greens. These are two very unusual greens, as they are practically islands, having been built up in a swamp near the lake, and between them there will be a stretch of 110 yards of water. The green levels are about 200 feet square. It will require nerve and accuracy to reach them safely from the tee, for while practically an iron shot, a topped ball on the drive will land in the water, and the player's chances will virtually be ruined. There will be no banked tees, as is so prevalent now. All the tees will be directly on the turf, and they can be moved forward or backward several yards, as necessity may require.

The new clubhouse is fitted with every convenience required for a typical country club, and many dinners and dances will be given there before the close of the season. The house is 285 feet in length, having a southern exposure, being pleasantly situated near the edge of thick pine woods. The dining room will seat over 100, and there is a café, where quick lunches can be served to the golfers. Two squash courts are built in one end of the house, and there are rooms for ping-pong, cards, and other amusements. The Lakewood Golf Club will hold its last big tournament on the present course in the Spring. The course may be retained in the future as a hotel links by one of the Lakewood houses.

OBJECT TO LOADED BALLS.

New York Bowlers Will Not Compete in National Tournament.

Disgusted with the refusal of the officers of the American Bowling Congress to prohibit the use of the "loaded" bowling ball in the National bowling tournament at Indianapolis next week, local bowlers will send no teams to compete in the event and only a half dozen delegates from the thirty local tournaments will make the trip to attend the sessions of the congress and protest against the use of the weighted sphere. Moreover, it is declared that in case the congress refuses to heed the warning of the New Yorkers and gives official recognition to the loaded ball, the local tournaments which are now enrolled in the New York Bowling Association will secede from the American Bowling Congress and will legislate for themselves in future.

The new ball, which is the primary cause of contention, is the same size as the regulation ball, but whereas the latter weighs 15½ pounds, the loaded ball contains from two to six or even seven pounds of lead, bringing its weight up to 18, 20, or even 22 or 23 pounds. This gives it so much greater steadiness and momentum that it is declared by prominent bowlers to add fully 20 pins to a player's ordinary score.

This gives its possessors an undue advantage over those of their fellow-competitors who are not similarly equipped, and the latter in consequence lose interest in the game and stop playing.

Of course, if the loaded ball came into general use this advantage would disappear, but the New York bowlers maintain that in that case the margin of difference between ordinary and expert bowlers would be so small that the experts would quit the game in disgust and that the ordinary players would stop practicing, so that a serious falling off in the popularity of the sport would result. The loaded ball is also harder on the alleys and wears them out more quickly.

The half dozen local bowlers who, according to present plans, will voice the objections of the New York tournaments to the innovation are Dr. H. Timm and "Jeff" Dumas of the Fidelia Bowling Club, Joseph Thum and T. J. Ridell of the Spartan Bowling Club, Capt. John Moeje of the United Bowling Clubs, all of Manhattan, and Thomas Curtis of Brooklyn, and even this number may be diminished before the end of the present week.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Crack Sprinters Entered—Interscholastic Events Will Be a Feature.

J. S. Westney, the University of Pennsylvania's crack sprinter, has entered the Columbia University games, which will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 28. He will compete in the special seventy-yard dash against Arthur Duffey, Schick of Harvard, Edwards of the Twenty-second Regiment, W. D. Eaton of Amherst, and other famous college sprinters. A special one-mile relay race between Rutgers, New York University, the College of the City of New York, and Fordham College has been added to the programme, and will be one of the most interesting of the intercollegiate events. E. Stauffen, Jr., and Trainer Hjertberg will make an effort to induce all the winners of the big games of the Boston Athletic Association to enter the Columbia meet. Mr. Stauffen has already been assured of a big entry from both Yale and Harvard.

The entry for the interscholastic events, which will be run off in the afternoon, promises to be unprecedented in this city. In addition to all the New York schools prominent in athletics, the following out-of-town schools will be represented: Hill School of Pennsylvania, whose athletes are trained by the famous high jumper M. F. Sweeney; Worcester Academy, Lawrenceville Academy, Betts Academy, Morristown High School, St. Paul's Academy of Garden City, Hoeckley Academy of Tarrytown, Andover Academy, Groton Academy, Montclair High School, Montclair Military Academy, and the Newark High School.

J. G. Prall, who has charge of the schoolboy events, says that, in addition to the private schools, the public grammar schools also will be well represented. Public School No. 2 of Brooklyn has already entered a team, and Mr. Prall has also received word from Temple College, Philadelphia, to the effect that a team will be entered from there for the interscholastic events. Trinity, Berkeley, Cutler, Barnard, De La Salle, and Horace Mann Schools have big strings of athletes in training for these games.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Tonicum, 103 pounds; The Boston, 106; Cork, 104; Midnight Chimes, 106; Fickle Saint, Maister, 108; Pride of Surrey, 100; Tom Collins, Automaton, Ailyer, The Cuckoo, 111, and Antonius, 116.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Goodman, 93 pounds; Flamboyant, 98; Moran, 99; Double C., 100; The Caxton, 102; Little Jack Horner, 104; Sir Gatien, Zack Ford, Alpaca, 107; Lord Neville, 110; Frank Kenny, 112, and Russellton, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Ruby Ray, 92 pounds; Bounteous, 101; Saragamp, Locust Blossom, Annie Lauretta, 102; Right Bower, Willard J., Lissome, 104; Navarino, 105; Inspector Shea, 107; Charles D., 108, and Itacatiana, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile. King Barleycorn, 90 pounds; Albert F. Dewey, 93; Ben Chance, 101; Barbara Frietchie, 104, and Potheen, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Eliza Dillon, Simoon, 94 pounds; Sue Johnson, Aline Abbott, 97; Krewer, 99; Bud Embry, 101; Optimo, 102; Peat, Thane, Polly Bixby, 104; Lofter, and Trocadero, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Sapere, 98 pounds; Kiwasa, Queen of the Ocean, 100; Begone, Pathos, 101; Candarsen, Prince Herman, 103; Exapo, D'Arcy, and Doc Woods, 106.

Entries for Hamilton Institute Games.

Entries are still coming in for the games to be held under the auspices of the Hamilton Institute Athletic Association on Saturday afternoon. Every school within seventy-five miles of this city will be represented, and the struggle for the two-point cup will be a royal one. The entry list for the novice events is an unusually large one, and these youngsters will all try for the cup offered to the one scoring the greatest number of points. The entries to all the events close to-morrow with Mr. Cunningham at Hamilton Institute, 45 West Eighty-first Street. J. Ellingwood of Dwight School, the champion schoolboy runner, has entered the one-half and mile runs, and is looked upon to break the indoor scholastic record. James E. Sullivan will act as referee, with Charles Dieges, the official timer of the Amateur Athletic Union, timer.

British Lacrosse Team's Visit.

The Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team, which is to make a tour of this country this Spring and Summer, will leave England a week earlier than at first arranged. The change is in order to allow for more games with American teams. Harvard's lacrosse management has in charge the arrangements for the English team's games in the United States, and it is understood will arrange events for the visitors with each of the teams in the Interuniversity Lacrosse Association. This will mean that the Oxford-Cambridge team will meet Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell. The contest with Pennsylvania will occur on June 13.

U. of P. Basket Ball Schedule.

Pennsylvania's basket ball schedule for the remainder of the season has been adopted as follows: Feb. 20—Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.; Feb. 21—Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y.; Feb. 23—Rochester University, at Rochester, N. Y.; Feb. 24—St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y.; Feb. 28—Princeton University, at Philadelphia; March 4—Princeton, at Princeton, N. J.; March 7—Grove City College, at Grove City, Penn.; March 13—Gettysburg College, at Gettysburg, Penn.; March 14—Susquehanna University, at Selins Grove, Penn.

Flanagan to Try for Record.

John Flanagan, weight thrower, shot putter, and policeman, is entered for the weight events in the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden on March 14, and thinks that he will be able to beat Mitchell's record of 15 feet 6¾ inches for the fifty-six-pound shot for height. He thinks, too, that unless he is too heavily handicapped he will have no difficulty in winning the weight-for-distance events. Entries for the games close with James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, on March 7.

Renich Wins Grosse Pointe Shoot.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—At the Grosse Pointe shoot yesterday William Renich of Detroit defeated Bates of Ridgetown, Ontario, in the shoot-off for the grand sportsmen's handicap target championship. They were tied at 79 in the first hundred targets, but in the second hundred Renich broke 89 to Bates's 76. Renich's distance was 18 yards and Bates's 17.

BRITISH BUILT YACHTS

New York Yacht Club's Flagships Are Imported Boats.

Turbine Yachts Coming for George J. Gould and A. L. Barber—Work on the New Defender.

Attention has been called to the fact that the flagship of the New York Yacht Club will this year be a steam yacht, although, for sentimental reasons perhaps, the flagship has heretofore been a sailing yacht. To emphasize the departure from the old-established custom the flags of the Vice Commodore and Rear Commodore will also this season fly from steam yachts.

Another coincidence is the fact that the steam yachts from which the flags of the Commodore, the Vice Commodore, and the Rear Commodore will fly are all of British design and build. Commodore Bourne's flagship, the Delaware, was the Maria, recently purchased by him in British waters. The Narada, which belongs to Vice Commodore Henry Walters, was originally the Semiramis and later the Margarita, having been designed by A. H. Brown and built by Ramage & Ferguson, at Leith. Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht, the North Star, was formerly the Cherokee and was owned by William Clark, the millionaire thread manufacturer, who died in Scotland last Summer.

Commenting on this American ownership of British-built yachts, a writer in The London Yachting World cites the fact as "a curious commentary on the notorious Payne bill, passed a few years ago in order to prevent the purchase and use of British-built yachts by Americans, that in this era of protection run mad the law has proved an utter farce, and foreign yachts, both steam and sail, are as freely imported as before its passage."

Commodore Bourne's newly named Delaware is now at the works of the W. & A. Fletcher Company, in Hoboken, for a general refitting. Among the modern conveniences which Mr. Bourne will install are an electric light system, a refrigerating plant, and dumbwaiters. The yacht will also be fitted out with new masts and a new bowsprit. In the same dock the Yacona, owned by Henry C. Pierce of St. Louis and formerly the property of the King of Portugal, who called her the Amelia, is also being extensively repaired and refitted. Mr. Vanderbilt's North Star is being repaired on the Clyde.

Two other British-built yachts, whose appearance in these waters this Summer will attract wide attention, are the Emerald, built for Sir Christopher Furness and chartered to George J. Gould, and the Lorena, built for A. L. Barber of this city. These boats are both fitted with the Parsons turbine engines and are the first of that class to be seen here. The turbine yacht Revolution, built by the Curtis Turbine Company of this city, created somewhat of a sensation here last Summer, but no other turbine yachts have been built by that company.

Mr. Barber's Lorena is 300 feet over all and was launched recently from the yards of Ramage & Ferguson, at Leith. She has three turbines on three shafts, and the outer shafts will have two screws each, while the central shaft has one, or five screws in all. The indicated horse power will be about 3,200 and she is expected to develop a speed of 15 knots an hour.

Mr. Gould's Emerald, which is expected here in April, will also have three turbines. She was built by Alexander Stephen's Sons, at Glasgow, and her dimensions are 236 feet over all, 28 feet 3 inches beam, and 18 feet 6 inches depth.

No official announcement has been given out yet in regard to the name to be borne by the new cup defender. Although popular sentiment seems to favor Republic as the more appropriate, reports from Bristol insist that Eagle will be the name chosen.

The aim at the Herreshoff shops is to have the new cup boat finished in construction by the middle of April, if possible, but it is not positive that the job will be accomplished by that time, yet every plan to carry out the programme on such lines is being put in operation. More steel workers were set at work the latter part of the week, and though nothing is said by the help, it is planned to make inducements in the way of paying bonuses to the metal workers, a rule followed in the construction of other cup boats built at the Herreshoff shops. This plan always tends to speed the work along, and the present case, it is learned, will be no different from former occasions in the building of cup boats.

If the craft is ready for launching by April 15 a bigger bonus will be given than if the construction is not finished then. The craft is nearly half constructed and the work, it is claimed, is of a plainer nature now than it was at the first, when so many details of a necessarily slow nature were carried out. So far nothing in the way of wood material has been introduced in the construction. It is all metal, either steel or bronze. The past few days a fair share of headway was made in placing and riveting the pipe braces in the midship section, many of the extra hands engaged adding much to the rush at that part of the ship.

The plating is going on steadily on the lower underbody and each day sees two or more plates set to the frames, with the riveting work proceeding with increasing briskness. The mainmast for the big boat is plated now nearly the whole length, yet there is more than a week's work in finishing the riveting of the plates. Part of the frames for the making of the main boom are stretched along the floor of the north shop.

The Herreshoffs are preparing to commence construction on the new schooner yacht for Morton F. Plant of the New York Yacht Club. The wooden mold in which the keel is to be cast is in its place in the north shop and the lead will probably be melted inside of a week. The lead is to be melted in a manner similar to that followed in pouring the outside ballast for the cup defender. The furnaces are being arranged in the boat shop, and it looks as if eighty tons of lead would be melted for the keel of the boat. The belt frames for the craft have been ready several weeks. The craft will not be finished before June.

G. N. Y. IRISH A. A. PLANS.

Many Events This Season at Celtic Park—Children's Playground to be Built.

The Athletic Committee of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association met yesterday. P. J. Conway, Victor Dowling, P. J. Andrews, Dr. Canfield, and James Dolan were present, and plans were laid out for the coming season. Among other improvements, larger dressing rooms will be built and the track renovated.

Nearly all the important athletic fixtures this year will be held at Celtic Park. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will hold three sets of games, the all-around carnival on Decoration Day, the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States on July 4, and the usual sports on Labor Day. Aside from this, many other organizations will hold their annual games on the club grounds, among others the games of the Central Labor Union, the County Tipperary Men's Association, the Red Men, the Clare Men's Association, the Foresters, the County Mayo Men's Athletic Association, and the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

It was found last year on certain occasions that the seating capacity was not equal to the emergency, and it is contemplated to erect a new field stand; the playground for the children is to be enlarged and many new attractive features will be added, and it is the intention of the Greater New York I. A. A. to have erected ample playgrounds similar to the one now conducted by the Outdoor Recreation League at Seward Park.

Columbia's Basket Ball Schedule.

Columbia's basket ball team has only two more games to play before its schedule for the intercollegiate championship is completed. One is with Princeton, at Princeton, on Wednesday, and the other with Cornell, in the Columbia gymnasium, on March 18. Although Columbia defeated Princeton rather easily a few weeks ago on the local court, her men anticipate a hard game on Wednesday. Princeton plays in a small gymnasium, which is a great advantage, as the other league teams are accustomed to playing in a regulation size court. For that reason Princeton is 50 per cent. stronger on her own floor than abroad. The Cornell game, the Blue and White believes, will not be difficult to win, as the Ithacans on their own floor easily succumbed to Columbia two weeks ago.

FOSS'S RARE BILLIARDS

No Question of the Champion's Ability to Defend His Title.

The Championship Games May Be Held in Chicago Next Year—1,000-Point Match Arranged.

Among the votaries of billiards who closely watched every game of the championship tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players of America which was concluded at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, on Saturday night there is only one opinion and it is that Wilson P. Foss, who by winning now holds the two amateur championships of this country, is deserving of his well-earned honors. The big Haverstraw expert certainly gave a wonderful exhibition, which proved his thorough knowledge of the game to its merest detail and left no room for questioning his ability as a billiardist.

Foss's defeat of Edward W. Gardner, who up to Saturday was the National champion, was very decisive and thoroughly established his superiority as a player over the Passaic expert. On the night previous Foss met Gardner in the last game of the tournament and beat him by 300 to 280. This left them tied for first honors and necessitated their playing off, with the result that Foss scored 300 to Gardner's 149. Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, who caused a sensation early in the tournament by his clever defeat of Foss, finished in third place, with three games won and as many lost, and the other four—J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre, Dr. L. L. Mial of Manhattan, Arthur R. Townsend of the Hanover Club, and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz Club—tied for the fourth and fifth prizes, each having won two and lost four games. In order to avoid a tedious competition in playing off for the fourth and fifth prizes these gentlemen drew lots for the possession of the trophies, and the luck of the draw gave Stark fourth prize and Mial fifth.

The outcome of the two weeks' play was eminently satisfactory to every one concerned, and the Billiard Committee of the Hanover Club was warmly congratulated on the success which rewarded its efforts in arranging all the details of what has proved to be the most interesting and satisfactory amateur billiard tourney ever conducted in this country. While none of the members of the Hanover Club has given any intimation that the tournament may not be held there a year hence, there is a possibility of its being decided in Chicago next year, as Mr. Conklin, on behalf of the Chicago Athletic Club, has assured the National Association that his clubmates desire to have it held there.

As an aftermath of the tournament just concluded a match of 1,000 points up at 14.2 billiards will be played this week between Charles F. Conklin and Arthur R. Townsend. They will begin this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, with 250 points. To-morrow afternoon and to-morrow night they will play 250 points each time and finish the match the following day. Frank A. Keeney has donated a diamond pin, to be presented to the winner of this match.

Following is a table of the result of the Hanover Club tournament, showing the positions of the seven men at the finish, with their highest runs, highest averages, and grand averages:

	Games Won.	Games Lost.	High Run.	High Aver.	Grand Aver.
Foss	5	1	52	18 12-16	12.12
Gardner	5	1	58	12	8.78
Conklin	3	3	59	10 10-29	8.42
Stark	2	4	47	7 18-30	6.80
Mial	2	4	70	8 4-37	7.31
Poggenburg	2	4	71	9 12-32	7.61
Townsend	2	4	59	9 11-32	7.45

GEORGE SUTTON BEATEN.

Louis Cure, a Frenchman, Wins First Game of International Billiard Tournament in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Louis Cure (French) won the first game in the international championship billiard tournament at the Grand Hotel this evening, defeating George Sutton (American) by 500 to 415. The game lasted three hours. Cure's best runs were 70, 62, and 75, while Sutton's best runs were 83, 55, and 50.

A large and fashionable assemblage, including many Americans, witnessed the contest. The only other entries in the tournament are Slosson (American) and Vignaux (French), who will play to-morrow.

The conditions of the tournament are that each competitor shall play each of the others 500 up, 18-inch balk-line, until only two are left, and they will contest the final for the World's Championship Badge, which must be held against all comers for two years. The winner also gets $600, half the entrance fees, and one-fourth of the admission money, which is divided equally among the players. Charles Darantiers acts as referee.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

One Hundred and Sixty Men Trying for the Crews Under Coach Hanlan.

Since the installation of Edward Hanlan as rowing coach at Columbia, two years ago, the sport at the university has been stimulated very much. Hanlan says he has 90 men trying for the 'Varsity boat and 70 for the '06 crew, a total of 160 men altogether. Hanlan is pleased with his material this year. The men are in the majority of cases big and strong. Hanlan finds this encouraging, because he believes that it was just this lack of weight that prevented Columbia from finishing better than third last season at Poughkeepsie. It is Hanlan's opinion that, with men with the proper physique, he can produce a crew this season that will be able to defeat Cornell.

On paper, indeed, prospects look very bright for Columbia, but until the men get out on the river and it is seen whether or not they can pull an oar in a tricky shell as well as on the stolid rowing machine it is impossible to determine just what sort of oarsmen the novices will develop into. As to the old men, it is certain that Columbia has an unusually good outlook. Six of the 'Varsity eight have returned to college and are eligible to row. They are Townsend, the stroke; O'Coughlin, Nicoll, Maeder, Bartholomew, and Rollins. A. D. Weekes and Jackson are the absentees.

To make the senior eight the best crew and the one representative of the university has of course always been the object of the rowing interests, but plans have not, it now appears, always been best laid toward gaining that end. Last year and the year before that also, from time to time the candidates went on the water until the date of the junior regatta on May 30, most of the attention was given to the junior crew. The 'Varsity men of course trained, but it was not until after the junior crew had disbanded that the 'Varsity was picked.

Hanlan, from the start, will boat two crews, a 'Varsity and a junior 'Varsity. The 'Varsity's success and make-up will be the prime object of the year, and if necessary, the junior crew will be sacrificed to that end. Each crew will have its separate make-up, and the 'Varsity will not be deprived of any of its good men in order to benefit the junior crew temporarily. The only changes will be to displace one of the 'Varsity when a man in one of the other crews shows better qualifications for the position.

In this way the 'Varsity will be steadily developed and will not have to get accustomed to one another's style of rowing in the three weeks intervening between the Memorial Day race at Ithaca and the Intercollegiate Regatta on June 23. This policy may not serve to give Columbia as good a junior eight as she has hitherto had, but, according to Hanlan, it will certainly provide a better 'Varsity crew, and that is the main thing.

Arrangements are now being made to prepare the new Columbia boathouse on the Harlem River for the outdoor season.

Carr in Mohawk A. C. Road Race.

R. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Club will be a competitor in the eight-mile road race to be run under the auspices of the Mohawk Athletic Club on Feb. 22. Carr came into prominence last December when he ran away from J. J. Joyce and A. C. Bowen, the intercollegiate cross-country champion, in the three-mile scratch event at the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club games at Madison Square Garden. In addition to Carr, all the local men in training for the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship event, the main feature of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club games on March 14, have entered the road race, the entries for which close on Feb. 20 with R. A. Scanlon, 577 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Toole, silks and satins; Hotel Imperial.

Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; M. Flahney, silks, dress goods, wash goods, and linings; J. Liston, ribbons, gloves, linens, and ladies' neckwear; M. Hockenjoss, linings, domestics, art goods, hosiery, underwear; 456 Broadway.

Portsous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Portsous, cloaks and suits; 87 White Street.

Gimble Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss S. Becker, linens; Miss D. Samuels, white goods; Miss L. Duggan, dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, cloths, dress goods, and silks; 73 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Blindell, dress goods; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, cloths, and dress goods; Miss N. Thompson, fancy goods; F. C. Dodds, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; J. Hirsch, fancy goods, 88 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Steiner, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Solomon, H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, 18 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; F. A. O'Connell, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, jewelry, gloves, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Spendlove, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. Patrick, Jr., notions, 48 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Meigel, dress goods and cloaks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. T. Schultes, linens and dress goods, 80 Franklin Street; Hotel Earlington.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; W. Coleman, house furnishing goods; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; L. W. Love, domestics; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Hunter, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Wells, J. B., & Son Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Caperon, domestics, linens, laces, and white goods, ladies' and infants' wear; F. Morath, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Saling, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Klein, domestics; J. B. Cowgill, boys' clothing; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. L. Shaw, dress goods; B. Knight, silks; 821 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Rider-Wallis Company, Dubuque, Iowa; S. D. Rider, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; W. Schwentzer, notions, laces, and underwear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Donnan, domestics and linens; Hotel Albert.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Nicholls, dry goods; J. L. Cotter, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, laces; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Reck, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufman, gloves, trimmings, and ribbons; 442 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hillman's Dry Goods Company, Chicago; M. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 436 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Roshek Brothers, Dubuque, Iowa; J. J. Roshek, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Knichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Wise, furnishing goods; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; M. Kahn, notions and jewelry; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Kenner, toys; D. Newton, books; H. L. Weber, fancy goods; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. H. C. Wells, millinery; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; A. B. Sutherland, gloves and infants' wear; H. L. Snow, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Livingstone, A., & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; S. B. Livingstone, cloaks, notions, and millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Tapp-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Tapp, cloaks and notions; 332 Canal Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; R. W. Orcutt, laces, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; S. R. Pyne, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Winsonia.

Frank, A., San Antonio, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Winsonia.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birtwistle, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 87 White Street.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; T. H. Protheroe, domestics and linens; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strouss, Eisendroth & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Eisendroth, clothing; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Savoy.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. S. Mandel, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Power Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Russell, millinery; 48 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. H. B. Lamson, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Green, F. M., Opalanta, Texas; general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. R. Wall, dry goods, 443 Broome Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Graff Brothers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mme. Hibbard, hair goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayfield Woolen Mills Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Simpson, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

The May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Murphy, millinery; Miss R. Oust, millinery, 704 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

La Grosse, Philip, Cleveland, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Hern, The, Dry Goods Company, Limited, Shreveport, La.; C. H. Ray, dry goods; 308 Broadway.

Reed, F. A., Shreveport, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Marr & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; John Dasey, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Rist, A. G., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery.

Clawson & Thies, Austin Texas; Josephine Thies, millinery; 306 West Twenty-first Street.

Straus, J. W., Columbia, Mo.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Julius, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; dry goods and clothing; 223 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Ely Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William E. Morgan, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Manhattan Hotel.

Kirby, T. M., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Meyers, five and ten-cent store; Imperial.

Falkenburg, J., Baton Rouge, La.; millinery.

Mackintosh & Wright, Louisville, Ky.; E. M. Schremann, millinery; 124 West Fourteenth Street.

Kuhn, B., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; J. B. Kuhn, dry goods, and clothing; 188 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Bealt-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Paul Springer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lewis & Zukoski, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Allison, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Leninenger Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. R. Cornell, gents' furnishings; Hotel Albert.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna C. Graham, millinery; M. E. Green, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Allen, H. M., Mendon, Mo.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

C. W. Murray, Marceline, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Lyons, S. & J., Vincennes, Ind.; Sam Lyons, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Kahn Brothers, Bolivar, Tenn.; Jacob Kahn, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Morris, Mrs. C. H., Topeka, Kan., millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Mitchell, Moody, Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Garton, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Strong, Marblestone & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Strong, clothing; Hoffman House.

Fox, J. W., Columbus, Ohio, clothing; Hoffman House.

Schroeder, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Dave Liebman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Boyer, S. E., Defiance, Ohio, millinery; 311 West One Hundred and First Street.

Bellman, Blum & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Blum, clothing.

Smith & Cason, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Lida Bosley, millinery; 25 West Nineteenth Street.

Dunham, J. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. N. Ferguson, dry goods; 5 West One Hundred and First Street.

Jacobi & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. A. Jacobi, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Salkey, J. S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks; Kensington Hotel.

West End Bazaar, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Newburger, department store; Hotel Albert.

Pelletier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; D. S. Campbell, dry goods; J. H. Myers, dry goods; F. L. Clark, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Stoney, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Danville Department Store, Danville, Ill.; J. F. Ost, dry goods; O. C. Trimen, dry goods; Winsonia Hotel.

Anderson, S. W., Owensboro, Ky.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Levy, Sam, St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Ullman Brothers, Orniston, Ala.; L. Ullman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Younger & Zorn Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Zorn, crockery and glassware; Park Avenue Hotel; G. A. Younger, crockery and glassware.

Joseph, J., & Son, Fremont, Ohio; B. Joseph, department store; Hotel Imperial.

Mandelstamm, W. S., Jacksonville, Texas; W. B. Mandelstamm, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Baumgarten & Desark, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Baumgarten, millinery; Hotel Victoria; Sam Desark, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Baumgarten & Desark, Toledo, Ohio; H. R. T. Radliffe, carpets and curtains; Mrs. L. C. Colburn, carpets and curtains; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Auker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Plout, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plout, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss C. Kavanagh, ladies', misses', and children's wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. N. L. Race, trimmings, ribbons, and laces; Miss J. Sugarman, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Steifel, millinery and trimmings; Miss M. Doll, ribbons; Miss H. C. Malone, fancy goods; Miss K. N. Clanchey, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Miss C. Sullivan, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. Sparling, dry goods; H. P. Watson, furnishing goods; Criterion Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; E. Kircher, notions and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; Criterion Hotel.

Thirkfield, E. V., Franklin, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Salsbury, W. H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; George B. Bryant, rubber goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Alderspegger, Mrs. E. J., Toledo, Ohio; Sarah A. Alderspegger, millinery; 141 Lexington Avenue.

Zurcher, Marth, McKinney, Texas; Mrs. W. B. Marshall, millinery; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Dulin & McLeod, Madisonville, Ky.; W. J. Dulin, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kahn, Felix, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. N. Fridenthal, clothing.

Levan & Ryan, Joliet, Ill.; millinery; Winsonia.

Weld, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Colburn, hats and caps; Waldorf-Astoria.

Brosman, John D., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Stern, Henry, Jennings, La.; ladies' and gents' furnishings; 256 Church Street.

McQuinlan & Harrison, Jackson, Mich.; John F. McQuinlan, clothing; 78 Lafayette Place.

Toler, John C., La Crosse, Wis.; general merchandise; Park View Hotel.

Pratt, T. H., Hamilton, Canada; Clara Strangham, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pratt, F. H., Hamilton, Canada; Marian Bollinger, millinery; Hotel Bradford.

Scarrett, Comstock, Furnstead & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. C. Scarrett, furniture and upholstery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Uhler & Phillips, Marion, Ohio; J. E. Phillips, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ransom Dry Goods Company, The, Coshocton, Ohio; C. Ransom, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Weichman, William C., Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Karell, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Imperial Hotel.

Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ill.; dry goods and carpets; Cadillac Hotel.

Jackson & Douglas, Florence, Ala.; A. J. Douglas, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, dry goods; Savoy Hotel.

Deming, W. G., Edinburgh, Ind.; general merchandise; Cadillac Hotel.

Dudley, W. E., Ashtabula, Ohio; hardware; Continental Hotel.

Nahn Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. Nahn, dry goods and carpets; Imperial Hotel.

Howard & Gillian Brothers, Brownwood, Texas; E. B. Gillian, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senor Don Antonio Lago Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; Senator Kearns, Utah; Senator Ben. Ryan Tillman, South Carolina; S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec; A. W. Maconochie, M. P., London.

HOLLAND—Wallace Jones, London; A. W. Ashmore, London; C. C. Langford, Manchester, England.

IMPERIAL—W. T. Carter, Pittsburg; John Woolley, Dayton, Ohio; W. C. Kipp, Spokane, Washington; I. Makat, Yokohama; T. C. Morgan, Pittsburg; Brewster Cameron, Washington; R. D. Wetherell, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Richard Knott, Louisville; Mrs. James L. Blair, President of the Women Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Commission; Allan McLillan, Ottawa; Capt. W. C. Rafferty, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—H. B. Terrey, Liverpool; W. H. Murray Campbell, London.

GRENOBLE—Henry Stein, St. Louis; W. W. Burroughs, Milwaukee; F. D. Young, Minneapolis.

PLAZA—L. K. Davis, Indianapolis; Charles N. Fuller, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Albert L. Clark, San Francisco; George J. Isham, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—E. H. Mason, Atlanta; George A. Brackett, Minneapolis; J. J. Lukens, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—S. J. Raymond, Baton Rouge; Jacob Bibro, Pittsburg; W. W. Mills, Raleigh; Major George M. Barbour, United States Volunteers.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. F. H. Pollen, Royal Navy, London; W. Rhodes, London; Charles J. Budge, Glasgow; H. Graham, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

EARLINGTON—T. W. Gaunt, London; W. C. Powell, Chicago; Charles L. Loop, Chattanooga.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. S. Morgan, Nashville; Richard More, London; M. Bushaw, London.

NAVARRE—Capt. H. B. Black, United States Army; Capt. C. P. Echols, United States Army.

Miss Mary Young Here, Soon to Wed.

Miss Mary Young, a sister of William Hooper Young, who on Friday was taken to Sing Sing Prison, where he is to serve a life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer, arrived from Europe on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning. Miss Young is the fiancée of Harold Eldredge, a nephew of Senator-elect Reed Smoot of Utah. The wedding is expected to take place in this city in the Spring, about three weeks before that of John W. Young, her father.

Holmes, in "Guardian Angel," speaks of "the becoming dress which could not help betraying the modestly emphasized crescendos and gently graded diminuendos of her figure." Just how much of that was due to her corsets, we don't know. But we do know that La Premiere Corsets will give you that effect. You may have them of daintily embroidered batiste, silk broche, plain silk coutil and sateen, trimmed in new effects; some have jewelled steels, hook and attached garters with jewelled clasps.

$5.00 and upward.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

PLASMON

Is a cream-colored powder—perfectly soluble—the nutrition of pure, sweet milk.

One ounce of Plasmon is obtained from one quart of milk.

The highest authorities rate it as the most nutritive and digestible food known. Added to other foods their nutrition is highly increased without affecting their flavor.

Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

"The staying power that it (Plasmon) gives me is very great. I can begin my performance very soon after partaking of it."—Eugen Sandow.

Plasmon Co. of America
Centennial Building,
New York.
(Literature mailed free for the asking.)

The General Use of THE NEW YORK TIMES as an Advertising Medium

by corporations wishing to notify their security holders and the general public of dividends, elections, and meetings has made THE NEW YORK TIMES the one source to which officers, Directors, and others interested in corporations look to find the first news of any such action.

A dividend or meeting notice in the financial advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES brings the fact to the attention of more people interested in financial matters than can be reached through any other single medium. In other words, it is the best and least expensive advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more announcements of dividends, elections, meetings, coupon, bond redemption, and other notices of a similar nature than any other morning newspaper in the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
FINANCIAL
QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

Practically every bank and financial institution in the country keeps on file for daily use and reference the QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This wholly unique record is as complete and authoritative as are the records of the Stock Exchange itself.

As a handy reference publication for financiers and investors it has neither rival nor equal. Quotations for every stock and bond dealt in on the Stock Exchange, as well as those "Outside Securities" dealt in "on the curb," are given with the capitalization of each corporation, the last dividend, date and rate, the quotations in quotations for the week, the highest and lowest price for both the current year and the year preceding, and all other details that either investor or speculator would need to know to aid him in his solving of financial problems.

The same details are given as to bond issues and "Outside Securities." All are compiled from official sources by a carefully trained and competent corps of reporters and statisticians, and are so absolutely correct as to be accepted as a record by financial institutions throughout this country and Europe.

NOVEL HORSE RACE.

Young Filly Will Race Aged Gelding 200 Yards on Lexington Track.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is to be a match race here to-morrow between a nine months' old filly owned by W. W. Evans and an aged gelding owned by W. R. Brasfield. The gelding has a trial of 2:14¼. The distance is 200 yards and the stake $200.

Some thoroughbred colts of royal breeding have arrived at various farms in the Blue Grass region. At August Belmont's nursery stud Lady Violet, by The Ill-Used, has foaled a bay colt, by Octagon. Lady Violet is the dam of Lord of the Vale, who ran second in the Futurity last year. She has been bred to Hastings, the leading winning sire of the year.

At W. S. Barnes's Melbourne stud Brown Countess, dam of Blue Pennant, by Wagner, out of Sara, the dam of Fancywood, has foaled a brown filly by Prince of Monaco. At McGrathiana the dam of Huntressa, Sayonara, by Prince Charlie, has foaled a bay colt by George Kinney.

J. R. Blackburn has lost by death the thoroughbred brood mare Sole III., by Hayden Edwards, dam Symphony, by Brigadier. She was with foal to Dr. Hasbrouck. Brown Princess, owned by S. Sanford & Son of Hurricana stud, Amsterdam, N. Y., has arrived at W. C. Whitney's La Belle stud here to be bred to Meddler.

Metropolitan Jockey Club Stakes.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club announces that the following stakes to be run for during the Spring meeting of 1903 at the Jamaica track will close to-day:

For three-year-olds and upward—The Excelsior Handicap, with $5,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. The Montague Stakes, with $2,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. The Kings County Handicap, with $1,500 added; six furlongs. The Newtown Stakes, with $1,000 added; six furlongs. The Corona Stakes, with $1,000 added; one mile and 70 yards.

For three-year-olds—The Fulton Stakes, with $1,500 added; one mile and 70 yards. The Williamsburg Handicap, with $1,500 added; six furlongs. The Columbus Stakes, with $1,000 added; six furlongs.

For two-year-olds—The Rosedale Stakes, with $1,500 added; five furlongs. The Bushwick Stakes, with $1,500 added; five furlongs. The Suffolk Stakes, with $1,000 added; four and a half furlongs. The Elmhurst Stakes, with $1,000 added; five furlongs.

Old Man Hanged Himself from Bedpost.

Edward Hammond, sixty-eight years old, of 417 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a bedpost by means of a noose made with his necktie and suspenders. His relatives know of no reason for the act, and it is believed that Hammond was temporarily deranged.

Saloon Keeper Dead Behind His Bar.

Adolph Seilheimer, thirty-nine years old, who kept a saloon at 231 Halladay Street, Jersey City, and lived over the saloon, was found dead behind the bar yesterday. Heart disease was the cause of death.

COUNTRY YOUTH IN CITIES

Dr. Lorimer Tells of the Pitfalls to be Avoided.

The Vitality That Comes from the Country Needed in Cities, Even Though Some of the Youth Fall Victims to Temptations.

To an audience largely composed of young men and young women in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer last night preached a special sermon on "Country Youth in City Life." He told of pitfalls that await those from agricultural districts, who come to the large cities to seek their fortunes, and denounced crafty traders who advise the innocent to be "foxy" in business, and said that those in charge of municipal affairs and the politicians cater to saloon and gambling interests, instead of seeking to protect the young.

Among other things Dr. Lorimer said:

"It is useless for us to argue or plead with the young men and young women who come to the city from the agricultural districts and tell them that they are standing on the edge of a maelstrom which year after year engulfs hundreds of thousands of victims. They come here dreaming of fortune and success and honor and renown.

"We are not sorry that so many come from the rural districts into the congested communities, because they are needed. It is a good thing for us—no matter what may happen to some of them—to have young men and young women with hearts that beat with the tenderest sympathy to help us in our city. We need the vitality that comes from the country. You are as welcome as a pure breath of air that comes from the ocean or the pure water that runs down the hills or flows through the valleys. I could amuse you by making comparisons between the country boy or girl with their awkwardness and the simpering city youth with his dudeish ways.

"It is a good thing to have a simple country youth seeking employment to stand before those hypocritic and contemptible traders and look him in the eye and go out satisfied that he will not make a 'foxy' business man. Men have been ruined by such advice. It is a good thing to have young men come to the city with country ideas, for they are American and not alien ideas of riot and revolution. You don't find many Anarchists in our country homes. They don't grow in New England or Pennsylvania or up in New York State along the lakes. It is in the cities, with their dark alleys and open saloons, that breed anarchistic ideas.

"What would become of our cities were it not for our American boys? They believe in the Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence and in liberty. So I am glad to welcome the youth from the country because they serve as a balance wheel which saves our cities from riot and anarchy.

"Many who come here succeed. They tell you of the man who came with a mouse trap and left his family wealthy, and of the boy from New England with a few skins who afterward founded the Museum of Natural History. They did not throw themselves away by cigarette smoking or other vices, but used their wealth to build colleges and other useful institutions. Still I am sure that there are many men born and reared in the city that are the peers of those from the country.

"It is a sort of comfort to me to help you and speak encouragingly, but there is another side. According to statistics, thousands of youths go to the bad each year in London, and the same may be said of New York, Paris, Vienna, and all the other large cities. So that a man coming into the city might as well expect to brave the perils of an African jungle, and he must therefore be constantly on his guard against temptation and be able to say, 'No!'"

CHASE OF A WHALE.

Four Crews Off the Beach at Amagansett—Capt. "Josh" Edwards Foiled by the Action of His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Shouting "There she blows" on the beach early yesterday morning, "Nat" Edwards, a fisherman, directed attention to a big bull whale that was disporting a short distance off shore. Immediately afterward flags were raised and bells rung, and the signal was repeated throughout the town, bringing every man, woman and child within hearing distance to the beach, where three whaling boats had already been prepared.

In the first boat that started was Capt. "Gabe" Edwards and his brother "Josh," the former handling the spear and the latter the lance. The other boats were commanded by Capt. "Bert" and Jesse Edwards.

The boats went swiftly over the sea to where the whale, unconscious of his danger, was moving along. Suddenly the monster sounded, and the men's spirits were depressed. A second later it rose to the leeward of Capt. "Gabe's" boat and almost within striking range of the spear.

"Spring, boys," shouted Capt. "Josh." "A few more strokes and the prize is ours, a good eighty barrels, if there's a gallon. Think of the yellow shiners, lads, and bend your backs."

The crews pulled with increased energy and the fate of the whale seemed almost certain when a new and disastrous element appeared. Capt. "Josh's" son Everett, of Easthampton, with another boat and crew, was coming rapidly along the beach, and either through overconfidence in success or ignorance of the whale's nature, the boat was directed across the wake of the whale, and warned it of an enemy's pursuit. Sounding, it remained beneath the surface for several minutes, and when it appeared it was a great distance away.

Rushing off it evaded capture.

The search continued until darkness had closed in and compelled the return of the disappointed crews to the shore. The whale was the first sighted in some time along this coast. A sharp look-out is to be maintained along the beach to-morrow morning for the whale's reappearance.

POLICE SUSPECT ASSAULT.

Unidentified Man Found Unconscious—Two Chinamen Arrested.

An unidentified man, suffering from a fracture of the skull, and who, it is feared, will die from his injury, was found lying unconscious yesterday morning on the sidewalk in Washington Street, near the bridge entrance, Brooklyn. It was at first supposed that the man had been hurt by slipping and falling on the flagging, but Capt. Owen Rooney of the Fulton Street Police Station after an investigation formed the suspicion that he had been assaulted.

The Captain claims to have learned that a man answering the description of the injured man had had trouble in a Chinese restaurant at 173 Washington Street, early yesterday morning, because of his refusal to pay for a meal he had ordered. The police arrested Long Nom, the proprietor of the restaurant, and Chin Fan, his cook. Both of the Chinamen denied all knowledge of the stranger, and said that there had been no one assaulted in their place.

In one of the injured man's pockets was found a card bearing the following: "John Reagan, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 260."

Benefit for Thomas Evans.

A benefit for Thomas Evans, once with Alice Fisher in "Mrs. Jack," who is dying in Youngstown, Ohio, from consumption, was held at Wallack's Theatre last night. The programme included selections by Andrew Mack, Pauline Hall, Willie Collier, Louise Allen, Digby Bell, Edna Wallace Hopper, Minnie Dupree, Mme. Mantelli, and Peter Dailey. Alice Fisher and her company gave one act from "Mrs. Jack." The regular orchestra played, and altogether $2,300 was realized. Lew Fields of Weber & Fields paid $205 for a box for his family and friends.

Peary Going to the North Again?

LONDON, Feb. 15.—According to a dispatch from Rome to the Central News Agency, a New York traveler named Piery (Commander Peary?) has requested the Italian Government to purchase for him from the Duke of the Abruzzi the latter's arctic exploration vessel Stella Polare.

San Francisco Mail Carriers Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Seventeen letter carriers have been suspended from the San Francisco Post Office for alleged political activity during the November campaign.

RAPS EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

Church Paper Says It Was Sacrilege to Give Sacrament to the Rev. Dr. Hale, a Unitarian.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Because the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the noted Unitarian minister, took sacrament in Trinity Church Jan. 23, the occasion being the commemoration of the death of Bishop Brooks, which occurred ten years ago, the Episcopalian Church paper, The Living Church, has made a lively attack on the clergy who permitted it, and by inference on Dr. Hale for presenting himself at the chancel rail. Much discussion also has been stirred up among the High Church members of the Episcopalian faith. The Living Church on Saturday had a long editorial article in reference to the affair, in which the incident was declared to be "sacrilege."

The editorial goes on to argue that it is difficult to imagine why Dr. Hale should have wished to take the sacrament, unless he construed Bishop Lawrence's statement in his sermon that "the sacrament belongs ideally to all humanity and practically to every man who tried to live in Christ's spirit" as an invitation. Bishop Lawrence's statement was a quotation from Bishop Brooks. The Living Church protests that nobody can go beyond the provision of the Prayer Book, which distinctly limits the number of those who may partake of the sacraments to those persons who are confirmed or are ready and desirous to be confirmed.

This is latest of a series of offenses which High Churchmen hold against Trinity in its relations with Unitarians. It is charged that Bishop Brooks himself often gave sacraments to Unitarians, and one especial cause of offense was found in the lending of Trinity Church to Unitarians on the occasion of the funeral of Gov. Roger Wolcott, a member of Kings Chapel.

Bishop Lawrence was asked to-day whether he would make any comment on either the occurrence itself or the editorial discussing it.

"Just say," he replied, "that Dr. Hale said he received his invitation 1900 years ago. There is nothing more to add to that."

O'REILLY BARS BILLIARDS.

Stops Many Sunday Games in Progress in the Tenderloin—Tells Policemen How to Detect Them.

Capt. O'Reilly in the Tenderloin yesterday gave his attention to the sin of playing billiards on Sunday. When he turned out his men at noon he told them how they could detect the presence of a billiard game in the immediate neighborhood. He said that when they saw curtains drawn their suspicions should be aroused and their hearing thereupon should become very acute. The next step was to listen for the clicking of balls, which he considered a sure sign that a billiard game, or at least a game of pool, was in progress. When both drawn curtains and clicking balls occurred in conjunction, Capt. O'Reilly said, the sleuth must immediately descend upon the place and make it close up shop.

This was on the strength of Section 265 of the Penal Code relating to gaming, playing, and fishing on the Sabbath. It is a venerable old law, but has not been enforced recently, particularly in the Tenderloin.

Primed with the Captain's instructions, the men sallied forth and closed up twenty or thirty places in the vicinity of Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

In the evening a well-dressed man walked into the West Thirtieth Street Station and said that George Slosson's place, at Broadway and Twenty-second Street, was going full blast, and that he could not see why it should run when others were made to close. The Sergeant at the desk sent Policeman Levery, who with the officer on post, visited the place. They met a man named Beckwith, the present manager for Slosson. They told him that it was a violation of the law to keep the place open on Sunday, and Levery apologetically pulled out a bound copy of the Penal Code, turned to Section 265 and read it all through in the presence of Beckwith and 150 men standing around. Some were in their shirtsleeves, and over half of them stood with cues in their hands, while the billiard and pool balls were on the tables. All stopped playing to listen.

When Levery had finished there were many low grumbles and some audible ones, not at all complimentary to Capt. O'Reilly.

"Well?" questioned Levery.

"Oh, we'll close up," said Beckwith. "But I don't see why Capt. O'Reilly is resurrecting all these old blue laws. We've never been hampered here not even by Capt. Walsh when he was in the precinct. No complaint has been made or could be made about a place like this. It's always quiet. No men bet and they only come here for friendly games. The men know each other."

"Well, there's a complaint at the house now."

"Who made it?" asked Beckwith quietly.

"I don't know," said Levery. "He wouldn't tell his name."

The players all went to the racks and put up their cues. The colored attendants gathered up the ivory balls and put them away, and the men left.

Maurice Daly's billiard room, at Thirty-first Street and Broadway, was closed in the morning. The American Bowling Association has rooms over Daly's, and all day and night bowling was going on, but there was no interference. The police say this is a private concern and cannot be interfered with, as outsiders are not admitted.

POLICE AND TURF CONCERN.

O'Reilly Says He Will See What Kind of Business the Gardner People Do.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station said last night that he would see this morning what kind of an investigation he could make of the J. E. Gardner Company, which has been sending circulars from their office in the Flatiron Building, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, throughout the country, offering high rates of interest on investments. The company claimed to be a member of the Metropolitan Turf Association, and is said to have offered 260 per cent. interest on money paid in. It claims to operate books at all race courses and to own racing studs. Capt. O'Reilly said:

"The only suggestion of complaint I ever got was a letter from a man in Ohio, a few days ago, who wrote that he had got a prospectus from the J. E. Gardner Company, offering to make him rich on a five-hundred-dollar investment, and asking me the standing of the company. I turned the letter over to the Post Office authorities, and it is now in the hands of the Assistant United States District Attorney, I believe. As a transmission through the mails about an investment, it is up to the Post Office, and I have nothing to do with it.

"I have to base my investigation on hearsay and belief, but I intend to send men down there to watch hour after hour and see if they can find out anything. I'll have them see what kind of business is done there and now. That's the best I can do. I'll find out anyway, if the law is being violated, and, if it is, take action."

ASKS AID FOR MARTINIQUE.

Archbishop Farley Issues an Appeal to Clergy of His Archdiocese.

Archbishop Farley has sent to the clergy of the Archdiocese of New York a circular letter, in which he asks his priests to take up a collection for the sufferers from the disaster in Martinique. His circular reads as follows:

"The Right Reverend Bishop of Martinique, West Indies, in a late letter describing the awful disaster of last May, makes an appeal to this diocese for assistance. Acting on the advice of the Diocesan Board of Consultors, I request the reverend rectors to take up a collection in answer to the appeal. It will be a great deed of charity in behalf of the suffering people of that stricken island. The returns are to be forwarded to the chancery office. The reverend rectors are free to fix the date of the collection, but it should be in the near future."

Died After Attending Church.

Mrs. Catherine O'Sullivan, fifty-four years old, of 308 East Ninetieth Street, who has been in ill health for a long time, insisted last night that she was strong enough to go to church. So she went to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Ninetieth Street. She remained throughout the services, and did not feel the fatigue, she said; but just after she reached her home she became ill, and died before a physician could be called.

CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED

Restrictions Favored by Audience in Cooper Union.

Addresses by a Clergyman of Alabama and School Superintendent Maxwell—Excitement Caused by a Question.

Nearly 2,000 men and women who attended the regular meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night were roused to excitement by a question. The incident occurred after addresses had been delivered by the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Ala., and School Superintendent William H. Maxwell. Both men spoke on "Child Labor."

When the speakers had concluded Director Charles Sprague Smith asked, as has been customary at the meetings, if the audience had any questions to ask of Mr. Murphy.

A tall, well-dressed man arose and shouted:

"Mr. Murphy, I want to ask you a question. I want to ask," he continued slowly, "are you the Rev. Mr. Murphy who, six years ago, sent a letter under your own signature to all the papers throughout the country casting aspersions on all women in Alabama under forty years old?"

In a minute several men were on their feet, moving toward the questioner. The audience became excited, and Mr. Smith shouted: "Sit down! Sit down!"

"I'll answer that," interposed Mr. Murphy. "No, I am not."

The questioner sat down. At the time several men had him by the sleeve.

To quell the disturbance Director Smith suggested that the vote which he had spoken of earlier, on the subject of child labor, should be taken.

A motion offered by one of the audience put those present on record as in favor of the proposed amendments governing child labor in this State. The audience approved unanimously all of the changes in the law which the Child Labor Committee of this city is trying to have made, including the suggestions that positive information shall be forthcoming that a child is actually fourteen years of age when permitted to work; that the hours of those who are permitted to work shall be limited to nine hours, and that newsboys and bootblacks shall not be allowed to work later than 9 o'clock at night.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, after citing statistics to show that the percentage of child labor compared with adult labor varied a great deal in the different States, but that as a whole it had decreased in the last ten years, said in his address:

"What we need to ask ourselves is, Is the tendency of our industrial development right; is there cause for concern? While at present the percentage of children who work as compared with adults who work is not large, the danger is that if the present conditions are maintained it will be large. We are frequently told that in interfering with child labor we interfere with business, and that it is dangerous to interfere with business. Now, I think the enactment of laws governing child labor as it is at present is not interfering with business; it is interfering with crime.

"The development of modern machinery no doubt tends to make places for children. I'm not opposed to machinery, but machinery needs to be watched. You must watch the automobile, even while you avail yourselves of its advantages. It has its effects upon labor.

"Another factor in our modern conditions is our increasing tendency to municipalize—by which I mean our tendency to flock to cities. It puts children into factories. There is a vast difference whether a child is put to work under clear skies or in the fetid air of a building. Nor is the difference merely one of purer air, more sunshine, and all that. On the farm the child is apt to be near its parents, enjoys their tender solicitude; in the factory it is under men who merely look at it as so much productive power.

"We hear much in these days in a sentimental tone of 'childhood,' but not so much of what is really useful about children. The time is not far back when men excited themselves into fine frenzies about 'womanhood,' and yet this age and time treats women better than they were treated then.

"There is another phase of our conditions that touches children. I mean those laws governing production and consumption. As long as men seek to get what they want at the lowest possible price, without regard to where and how it was produced, you will find men who will produce it, many of them without regard to any moral law. They'll produce it in some instances even if they have to hire children. We may expect some good to come when the consumer asks not only the price, but where and under what circumstances was this article made."

In concluding, Mr. Murphy said that while law was good, there should be a sentiment behind the law to make it really effective.

Superintendent Maxwell confined himself more particularly to local child labor. He said he believed, with Mr. Murphy, in the value of public opinion to enact and uphold laws, and he added: "I believe also in the Scriptural quotation that 'the guilty flee where no man pursueth,' but my experience is that they make better time when somebody is after them."

Mr. Maxwell explained that the Child Labor Committee had discovered during its investigations that fully half of the children who were sent to work in New York by their parents and represented by them as fourteen years of age were merely twelve years of age. He cited the cases of several children, giving names, who worked twelve and fourteen hours a day for wages rarely exceeding $2.50 per week. He pointed out also the flaws in the existing laws governing child labor, and read the proposed amendments intended to bring about the reforms mentioned.

HENRY WATTERSON ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Would Rather See England and Germany in South America Than the "Mongrel Governments" There Now.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Col. Henry Watterson lectured in this city last night. Following the lecture a dinner was tendered him by the Binghamton Press Club, which was attended by many of the prominent men of the city. In his after-dinner speech Col. Watterson, speaking of current history, said in part:

"Fifty years from to-day Germany will bear the same relative position to the United States that Holland does now. Fifty years from to-day, unless the United States places sustaining hands under John Bull's arms, God only knows what will become of him.

"The Monroe doctrine or Republicanism are no longer on trial; it is monarchy that is in danger. The President of the United States to-day has ten-fold more power than the King of England and the Emperor of Germany. It accordingly may be well for us to sit down and see what the Monroe doctrine is. We have said that no European power shall acquire territory on this continent.

"If we are going to protect every little mongrel nation in order to uphold the Monroe doctrine, why let's pay Germany her debts and tell her to get out. But if we start on this course we will need an enlarged navy and a large army.

"If I owned this Government I would take the Isthmus of Panama and blow out a canal a mile wide so as to let the two oceans flow together. Then I would say to England, 'Take all of South America that you want,' and to Germany, 'Take all of Central America that you want.' I would greatly prefer to have England and Germany in those countries than the mongrel Governments that are there now."

CIGAR CLERK IN TROUBLE.

Accused of Robbing Store and Charged with Retaining Mrs. William H. Clark's Jewels.

At 11:45 last night Alexander Smith, whose real name is Alexander Thigpen, twenty-six years old, of 11 West Nineteenth Street was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station charged with grand larceny. For the past six weeks he has been a clerk in the office of the United Cigar Stores Company at the Flatiron Building.

Robert P. Dorning, the manager, has noticed that during this time premiums such as the company presents for coupons have been disappearing. He made sure the thieving could only be from within, and reported the matter to Capt. O'Reilly, who detailed Detectives McKay and Schibles on the case. Upon hearing particulars they decided to go to Thigpen's rooms. There they found many cigars and a number of the missing articles, which Mr. Dorning immediately identified.

Thigpen is also charged with retaining $2,500 worth of jewelry of Mrs. William H. Clark, the widow of the Corporation Counsel. She says she has known him for several months and during that time he has taken from her many jewels. Thigpen says he took them for safe keeping, but she says he would not return them when asked to do so. She said, however, that she would not press the charge.

NEWARK CHURCH ROBBERY.

Sergeant at Arms Powell Criticised for Approaching the Rev. Mr. Edmunds—Detectives' Efforts to Explain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—In connection with the robbery of Grace Episcopal Church, at Broad and Walnut Streets, of $2,000 worth of vestments on Tuesday morning last, and the arrest of Percy Wagner, the colored assistant janitor, it became known last night that George F. Powell, Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly, had approached the Rev. C. C. Edmunds, rector of the church, in the hope, it was said, of securing a reward of $250 for the restoration of the goods and the arrest of the thief.

Interested in the transaction were Detectives Charles Glori and Richard Lewis of Police Headquarters, although they have said that they acted in behalf of Powell, who declared that he had no interest in the transaction other than to effect the capture of the thief and the return of the church's property.

Powell said that he was accosted early on Wednesday morning by a man, who informed him that William Gains, a colored man, had information that would clear up the mystery, but that it would cost the church people $300, and that he agreed to see what he could do in the matter. He spoke to the rector, who reported the matter to Capt. Cosgrove of the Detective Bureau, who advised him to evade any promise to pay for the return of the goods, as Detectives Tuite and Wriggins would arrest the thief.

In the meantime, according to report, Powell met Detectives Glori and Lewis, to whom he told of the affair, and also of his visit to the clergyman. The detectives told him that he had acted unwisely, and consented to accompany him and endeavor to rectify the matter by informing the clergyman that the thief would be caught soon, and that a reward was not necessary, although one of the detectives admitted that he told the clergyman that, if a reward was forthcoming, Mr. Powell should be the one to receive it.

Later Glori and Lewis reported to Capt. Cosgrove that they had information that would lead to the arrest of the thief, but the Captain informed them that Detectives Tuite and Wriggins expected to make an early capture. He did not order Glori and Lewis to cease work on the case, and the result was the arrest of Wagner early Wednesday night.

The affair has created a sensation on account of Powell's prominence as a Republican politician and the connection of the two Detective Sergeants with the case. The officers' position, it is said, does not warrant investigation by Capt. Cosgrove.

HUNTING FOR E. J. ARNOLD.

Believed the Turf Exchange Manager Is Hiding in St. Louis—His Confidential Clerk Found.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Interest in the turf investment scandal centres now in the search for E. J. Arnold, head of the Arnold Turf Investment Company, oldest and biggest in the field. Arnold is under indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses and with purpose to defraud. He was reported last night to have been seen at Parsons, Kan., but later dispatches from Parsons show that the man who was said to have seen and talked to Arnold is not at all sure that the suspect really was Arnold.

Information in the hands of Circuit Attorney Folk indicates that Arnold is still hiding in St. Louis, afraid to show his face for fear of personal injury by some of his victims.

Miss Pearl Hamlin, Arnold's confidential clerk and cashier, was found by the police to-night after a three days' search. She had simply changed her residence, and stated that she had made no attempt to evade being summoned as a witness before the Grand Jury. She will appear in the Grand Jury room to-morrow and reveal some of the inner workings of the firm.

She states to-night that in the year she worked for the company she carried to banks and trust companies more than $1,000,000 in cash in a small handbag or satchel. When she asked that a male employe of the company should accompany her the managers of the concern told her that they had no fear of any accident befalling her, and had perfect confidence in her own honesty. Sometimes she traversed several blocks of crowded streets with as much as $50,000 in her satchel.

The Grand Jury, which will resume its investigation of the "get-rich-quick" concerns to-morrow, is expected to develop some interesting facts concerning the operations of other companies than the co-operative bookmaking schemes.

It is expected that indictments will be found against certain managers and directors of alleged grain brokerage firms.

RELIGION AND PUGILISM.

Rabbi Levy Contrasts Friendliness of Fighters with Dissensions of Religious Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 15.—The friendly feelings that exist among pugilists of the present day were contrasted with the dissensions that are noticeable among intellectual religious men by the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, rabbi of the Reform Congregation of Rodeph Shalom, in his lecture this morning on "The Future of Religion." Dr. Levy said, in part:

"Nature hates similarity as much as she abhors a vacuum. A dead level of belief is as undesirable as if earth were suddenly converted into one series of mountain ranges. There will always be different modes of expressing the same idea and different ways of setting forth the same opinion.

"The future of religion will be such that amid the widest diversity of expression there will be the greatest friendliness. Pugilists may fight and shake hands after their bout. Intellectual men, religious people, will certainly rise above that state of feeling which even a pugilist has already reached."

Miss Roosevelt Goes South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Root, daughter of Secretary Root, left Washington to-night for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

NURSING MOTHERS

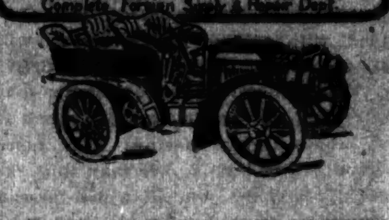
A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave. Cor. 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Packard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.



BISHOP SPALDING SPEAKS.

Addresses St. Vincent de Paul Society Audience at Carnegie Hall—The Society's Work.

Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, Ill., lectured on "How to Make the Most of Life," at the entertainment given by the special work branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at Carnegie Hall last evening, and at which Archbishop Farley presided.

On the platform also were Vicar General Mooney, Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen; J. J. Dougherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities; M. Mulry, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Rev. Dr. McGinnis of Brooklyn, besides a hundred priests.

Archbishop Farley said the society had given in charity in New York City during the last two years over $68,000, and that this had been done at a cost of only a few hundred dollars for the salary of one clerk. Then in contrast he said:

"The Charity Organization Society, and what I tell you is no secret, spends $75,000 a year for organization and not one cent of this goes to the poor. There's the difference!"

Bishop Spalding said in part:

"The first idea that comes to us is to make the most of life; to be guided by our interests, and, since our interests seem to be material, we are of the opinion that from these things the best of life may be gained. In speaking of this we do not mean only money. Here is the man who built this magnificent hall; he struggled to get money, and when he got it he was as eager to get rid of it as he had been to acquire it. Men work for money, thinking it is the most serviceable thing in life. Money is the symbol of all material values. It is the mighty means of power—it is almost the real form of power in our day. It gives a man a certain hold on things that no virtue and no faith seem to give him.

"I have come to the conclusion that great wealth degrades; that only the noblest of men can possess wealth and remain undegraded. Pleasure then becomes a business—a business that degrades and that saps all the best that is in man.

"I believe that the quality of a man's thoughts, the quality of a man's love, determines whether a man succeeds in making his life rich, and fair, and beautiful."

SIGNAL INSPECTOR STABBED.

Quarrel with a Flagman Whose Daughter He Was Visiting—Artery in Shoulder Severed.

Ellsworth W. Lewis, twenty-seven years of age, an Inspector of Signals of the New York Central Railroad, was stabbed in the shoulder and arm on Saturday night, and he is now at home at 687 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, having his injuries attended to. Harold Sturgis of 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a flagman at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged with felonious assault, on complaint of Lewis's brother, Joseph H.

Joseph went to the station last night and told Capt. Lantry that his brother had been stabbed by Sturgis. The Captain sent Detectives Decker and Wray to get Sturgis. They had to get a permit first from the railroad company, permitting them to go down into the tunnel.

Ellsworth Lewis said last night that he was visiting at the Sturgis home on Saturday night, where he had gone to see Miss Sturgis. Mrs. Sturgis was out, but on coming in at 11 o'clock her husband saw her. Lewis said that he and Sturgis quarreled, and that Sturgis stabbed him in the left arm and left shoulder. He invited Sturgis to the street, he said, to fight it out, without a knife, but Sturgis refused.

Lewis went home on a car. He fainted as he pulled the bell. His brother carried him in and summoned Dr. Edgerly, across the street. Dr. Edgerly found a deep gash in the left shoulder, which had severed an artery. He said fat had pressed on the artery, closing it, and preventing him from dying from loss of blood.

Lewis said he would not press the complaint against Sturgis, but Joseph, his brother, declared he would go to court and tell the story.

ENDLESS GAME OF PINOCHLE.

Man Sent to Bellevue Played for Nearly Twenty-four Hours, Then Family Objected.

John W. McGuire, fifty-three years old, an employe of the Water Department, was taken from his home at 502 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street last night to the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion, where he is to have the question of his sanity determined.

Mrs. McGuire told the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and Ambulance Surgeon Westcott of the J. Hood Wright Hospital that her husband had been on a four months' leave of absence, owing to his ill-health. She said that at times he was perfectly rational, but that at other times he would get up at 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning and insist on her doing likewise that he might indulge in his favorite pastime—a game of pinochle.

She said he got up at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and played pinochle either with her or her daughter or son, all day and until midnight. He still wanted to keep on playing, when Dr. Westcott was called. He took the man to the station house, from where he was sent on to Bellevue. When searched he had his favorite pinochle deck with him, and on the way down to Bellevue he wanted to play pinochle with the ambulance surgeon and the policeman.

AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT ENDED.

But Its Effects Will Be Felt by Pastoralists and Farmers for a Long Time.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—The long-continued drought has been ended by frequent heavy falls of rain in the last three weeks, and pastoralists have now a prospect of making up in some measure for the heavy losses they have sustained, but it will take two or three successive good seasons to put them completely on their legs again.

The drought was not confined to any particular part of Australia; it extended all over the Continent, and the runs, or ranches, as they would be called in America, were covered with dust instead of grass. The sheep and cattle starved to death could be counted by millions; so an idea can be formed of the enormous losses which pastoralists have sustained. As a first consequence, the export of wool and frozen meat has seriously diminished, and next year's output will also be affected in the same direction. In a hot country like Australia, grass grows with tropical rapidity immediately after rains, and the country is soon able to recuperate; but although feed is now plentiful, some time will elapse before flockmasters will be able to restock their runs to make up for the decimation of stock which the drought has caused.

The farming community has also been seriously affected by the drought. It has visited all the wheat-growing areas, except South Australia and a few districts in Victoria. The rest of Australia will soon absorb the surplus which South Australia has to sell, and the consequence will be that for twelve months to come Australia will be a very large purchaser in foreign markets, especially the United States. The ruling price of wheat here just now is 5s. 8d. per bushel, but a large consignment is daily expected from California, and several other freights are on the way from Atlantic and Pacific ports. Very many farmers have sustained such heavy losses through the failure of this season's crops that the State Governments have been obliged to come to their rescue and provide them with seed wheat for the coming season.

J. G. G.

"THE BIG STORE" "A CITY IN ITSELF"
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

1903 Millinery!
Special Exhibit and Sale To-day,
At 5.00 and 10.00.

We shall place on sale to-day nearly 200 TRIMMED HATS at the prices given above. Exact reproductions of the latest Paris models; no two alike. Equal in almost every detail to Hats that command double the prices elsewhere.
(Second Floor Salon.)

Main Floor Millinery Special.
100 dozen new black CHIFFON HATS; most desirable shapes; considered good $1.25 quality; very special. 75c
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Women's Spring Hosiery.
Thousands of Pairs of Stockings Arrive From Germany.

THE Hosiery event of the year. The best Hosiery bargains New York ever heard about. A special sale that will at once attract widespread attention. The best Stockings that can be made; direct to us from the foremost manufacturers in Germany.

Varieties Are Astonishing; Practically Wholesale Prices.

You not only obtain the best stockings made, but you get them for much less than any other Store importing its own Hosiery would think of asking. The woman who wants choice Hosiery at unusually low prices wouldn't think of staying away from this sale.

1.15 per half dozen. Black Cotton Hosiery. Embroidered in at least fifty different designs and colors; also plain black with or without the undyed sole or foot; also Richelieu or Rembrandt or extra sizes; all Hermsdorf fast black dye.

2.25 per half dozen. Fine Gauze Cotton or Lisle Hosiery. Hand embroidered, with dainty designs; these come in either plain or Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed; also a large variety of all-over lace or lace ankle embroidery; all are full fashioned, spliced and Hermsdorf dyed; black and all the newest shades.

1.95 per pair. Pure Silk Lace Hosiery. In the most exquisite designs, and in black, pearl and white.
(Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Choice Furs
At Reduced Prices.

THE opportunities herewith described for To-day are very exceptional. The choicest of Fur Garments are astonishingly reduced in price, leaving no recompense for labor, lining, etc., and scarcely reimbursing us for the actual cost of the skins employed in the manufacture of the garments.

Perfectly Shaped and Made Electric and Near Seal Coats
Are reduced from $37.50 and $65.00 to
25.00, 32.50 & 37.50

The Choicest Select Persian Lamb Coats
Are reduced from $110.00 and $225.00 to
72.50, 100.00 & 155.00

Beautiful Neckpieces and Muffs of Chinchilla, Mink, Sable, Fox, etc.,
In many instances reduced to less than ½ former prices.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.
Thousands of Pretty Waists Priced for Rapid Selling.

1,500 GRAPE AND CHERRY WAISTS (as pictured) at 1.90
Made of fine mercerized Etamine with white embroidery on white, light blue, pink and biscuit.

WHITE CANVAS WAISTS at 95c
Fine mercerized quality with large pearl buttons and side plaited front.

POLKA MERCERIZED WAISTS at 1.00
Black ground with white dots in different sizes; front and back covered with graduating straps; piped with black lawn and trimmed with large buttons.
(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Dress Skirts.
All the Newest Spring Styles Are Shown at Tempting Prices.

At 7.90—CHEVIOT SKIRTS; over mercerized drop; with V shaped folds of taffeta.

At 8.90—GRANITE CLOTH SKIRTS; trimmed with bands of taffeta; habit back with pointed tabs over seam.

At 9.75—CANVAS CLOTH SKIRTS; circular flounce with six folds of taffeta; trimmed straps covering seams.

At 10.00—IMPORTED VOILE SKIRTS, over mercerized drop, elaborately trimmed with taffeta folds and straps.
(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office..........41 Park Row
Harlem Office..........129 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON..........Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA..........Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week..........$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..........0.17
DAILY, per Month..........0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..........0.75
DAILY, per Year..........6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..........8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..........2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year..........1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

CHANGES IN THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

By much good management and some good luck the short session, usually so barren of constructive legislation, has been made to yield some amendments to the bankruptcy law that are really important.

This is the more encouraging because of a considerable movement in the last session, renewed in this, to secure the repeal of the law altogether, which would have been both unfortunate and discreditable. The repeal movement, which appeared to have its origin in a combination of certain large wholesale interests and some rather desperate politicians, could hardly have benefited any except the sharks on the one hand and the sharpers on the other, since it would have remanded the whole question of insolvency legislation and jurisdiction to the confused systems of the several States. The actual legislation of this session is decidedly in the direction of improving the law, remedying defects that had been developed in practice, and—most important of all—perfecting and strengthening the standard of commercial integrity established by the law.

The most essential of the changes in the law relates to the acts which will prevent the courts from granting an application for discharge, and especially to the making of false or defective statements of the insolvent's condition. Under the original law discharge was refused to an applicant who had "destroyed, concealed, or failed to keep books of account or record from which his true condition might be ascertained" when this was done "with fraudulent intent to conceal his true financial condition, and in contemplation of bankruptcy." It will be seen that this provision threw the burden of proof as to intention, as to the fraudulent nature of the intention, and as to the actual contemplation of bankruptcy upon the creditors. Such proof was always difficult to obtain in legal form, even when the moral certainty was well established. Under the amended law, the creditors need only establish the intent of the applicant to conceal his financial condition without proving that it was technically fraudulent or that the act was done in contemplation of bankruptcy. This is in the right direction. It might go even further, and refuse release from indebtedness to applicants who failed to keep accounts showing fully their financial condition whether intended to conceal that condition or not. The real justification of the law is that it can confine release to honest debtors, and it cannot be too exacting as to the proof of honesty.

Another amendment is of importance as giving greater equality in the treatment of creditors. Under the old law all payments made within four months of the actual application for release were treated as preferential, and those receiving them had to surrender them before they could file a claim in the distribution of the bankrupt estate. This is now changed so that the payments regarded as preferential and to be surrendered are defined and practically are such as are known by debtor and creditor to be so.

There are other amendments mostly in the direction of greater strictness in the requirements of the law as to the good faith of the applicant for discharge. They are fully justified by the spirit of the law and by the experience that has been had under it. The general purpose and effect of the changes are to throw the burden of proof as to honesty on the applicant, which is at once expedient and fair, since it is no hardship to him, and since he asks that the presumption of the law that all men should pay all their debts in full shall be changed. Any man in business can at once be honest and keep accounts that show he is honest, and if he seeks discharge from debt he ought to be made to show this.

THE NORTH SIDE OF THE STREET.

Dr. ALFRED E. THAYER of the Cornell University Medical College rises from a prolonged study of mortality statistics with the conviction that if a New Yorker wants to die he ought to live in a house on the north side of the street. That, at least, is what his argument comes to, for he publishes a lot of tables in The New York Medical Journal to prove that persons living in houses on the south side of the street are less subject to the accidents of illness and death than their neighbors across the way.

Dr. THAYER chose for his demonstration the year 1895—it is astonishing that he overlooked the fact that in that year there were three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon—and made twenty streets, from Fourteenth to Thirty-third, the basis of his lugubrious researches. The total population of these side streets at that period of the city's history was 170,741, there being 84,259 on the south and 86,482 on the north side of the street. In the year mentioned there were 1,869 deaths in houses on the south side of the street, and 2,104 in houses on the north side, being equivalent respectively to a mortality rate of 22.18 and 24.33 per thousand.

The showing of these figures is supported by Dr. THAYER with theories and reasoning quite sufficient to educe further statistical confirmation of his argument through deaths from fright among families dwelling in houses upon the fatal north side of the street, while his article is likely to lull the south-side population into a sense of security which may prove to be false. Dr. THAYER is doubtless well aware of the fact that most householders prefer a north-side house, justifying their preference by the weak and silly statement that they "get the sun." But he shows that as everybody sleeps in the rear of the house, it is really the south siders who get the sun and light in their sleeping rooms, where it is much more important that these vital advantages should be enjoyed than in parlors and sitting rooms devoted to the entertainment of infrequent guests or the playing of evening "rubbers" at bridge.

But Dr. THAYER's statistics are suspiciously incomplete in several branches of the interesting inquiry. For instance, he says nothing about broken legs. Everybody knows that there are about three times as many cases of broken legs on the south side of the street as on the north side—in 1895 the percentage for the whole city was, to be accurate, 65.08 for the south siders and 22.11 for the north siders. The disparity, of course, arises from the fact that accumulations of ice and snow on the south side steps and sidewalks do not "get the sun." Moreover, it is notorious that while, as Dr. THAYER shows, diphtheria, croup, measles, and scarlatina are slightly more prevalent and more fatal in north-side houses, the account is balanced by the remarkable but unexplained frequency of genu valgum, chondroma, chilblains and lame back among the south-side population. These maladies, as everybody knows, are treacherous and may at any time take a fatal turn. Dr. THAYER has the candor to admit that there was an excess of deaths in south-side houses from zymotic and nervous diseases. The lesson of that, we think, is plain.

Upon certain essential factors in a calculation of this nature Dr. THAYER is wholly silent. While it is probably true that in the year chosen for his demonstration the death rate was higher in north-side houses, the investigation is woefully incomplete without a statement of the controlling reason, which is to be found in the careless habits of the people. The lamented Hasenbraten, whose distinguished but ill-requited labors in medical science have won for him the tardy reward of world-wide recognition of his high authority, has recorded the results of deep study of this subject in his great work, "Die Entstehung und Jagd der wilden Medizinischen Gans." Dr. Hasenbraten proved beyond possibility of dispute that families whose names begin with "S" should never live in odd-numbered houses. The statistics give overwhelming support to his doctrine, and it is, no doubt, due to willful neglect of this simple precaution on the part of the incalculably numerous Smith family that has led to the conditions of mortality noted and deplored by Dr. THAYER. In a short period of three years during which a family with this initial lived on the north side of Thirty-fifth Street there were three deaths in the house—one from falling down stairs, one from a railroad accident in Ohio, and one as the result of an encounter with footpads in Astoria. Contrariwise, another family bearing the same name lived upon the south side of the same street for thirty years without a case of illness, and the first death occurring in the family was the result of moving to Harlem. The demonstration is quite sufficient to establish the fatal relation between the initial "S" and odd-numbered houses.

It is in the interest of owners of real estate on the north side of New York streets that we point out the omissions in Dr. THAYER's statistics and reasoning.

WATER METER LEGISLATION.

Immediate steps should be taken to secure from the Legislature the authority needed to enable the Water Commissioner to stop waste by any means which he finds necessary to the accomplishment of that end. He now lacks authority under the law to meter dwellings, and even the right to apply meters to private houses for experimental purposes is somewhat uncertain. We must absolutely come to house metering, and public opinion will sustain such a reform as soon as the conditions are understood. By no other means can waste be checked and our present ample supply be conserved. House to house inspection is not effective. The people of a neighborhood find out what is going on, and, fearing the penalties which may attend the discovery of reckless use, artificial conditions are temporarily established which mislead the Inspectors.

What is immediately needed is a broad enabling act empowering the Water Commissioner to employ and install in use such devices as may be found to be necessary to minimize waste. Something is being done in this direction, but it is ineffective and might be made effective if such a body as the Chamber of Commerce would give a definite expression to the still inchoate public opinion on this vital subject.

Let us look the facts squarely in the face. Within eighteen months, if the present waste is maintained, there will be a marked shortage of water for general domestic use. The small houses and private dwellings will first suffer. All the high buildings and many of the manufacturing establishments are now provided with strong pumps which will take all the water the mains can deliver. This will so reduce the pressure that water will not rise by gravity much if any above the basements. Then more pumps will be put in. We may thus expect to reach the point at which instead of pressure in the mains we shall have at times a partial vacuum caused by the suction of pumps which, if they cannot get water to fill their cylinders, will "suck air." The water mains are laid in many instances in very foul soil. The sewers are not perfect, house drains are notoriously defective, and the gas mains leak prodigiously. When a partial vacuum is established in the water mains they will draw in that which is about them. It is notoriously easier to keep a pipe pressure tight than to keep it vacuum tight. What will thus be drawn into the mains will pollute the water, and we might very well anticipate the normal results of a poisoning of our water supply in distribution. Exactly this caused a sweeping epidemic of typhoid fever in London some years ago, and New York has no reason to expect exemption from a like evil if it tolerates the conditions favorable to its production. We are within a year, or at most a year and a half, of this appalling danger. Will our people remain indifferent until calamity in this form overtakes them?

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

The negligence of the local authorities of San Francisco in failing to deal with the bubonic plague as a fact which imperils every material interest of the State of California and menaces other parts of the country, is little less than criminal. During the past three years the plague has maintained a definite nidus of infection in Chinatown. Not only have the State and local authorities grossly neglected their own obvious duties in the premises, but they have obstructed the operations of the Federal health service. Dr. GLENNON of the Marine Hospital Service has advised the Surgeon General that of twenty-two dead rats procured from Chinatown for examination eleven were found infected, and of 354 rats caught alive in traps, four were found infected. There are now in possession of the United States authorities the autopsy records of ninety fatal cases of the plague. Dr. CURRY of the same service has the record of ninety-three cases of the plague in San Francisco between March 6, 1900, and Dec. 11, 1902.

The fiction maintained by the people of San Francisco that there is no plague in that city and never has been deceives no one, not even themselves. Their attitude is creating a suspicion much stronger than the fear which would come from a knowledge of the facts. This is hurting the trade of the city and keeping away the usual Winter travel which has been the dependence of the hotels and retail tradesmen. The city Board of Health does not appear to be to blame in the matter. It has not been supported by the local administration, and is open to criticism chiefly for lacking the courage to put the responsibility where it belongs. The State Board of Health and the Governor are chiefly blameworthy for the short-sighted and dishonest policy which has been pursued for the most selfish of motives. The value of the public health and Marine Hospital Service has been very clearly shown in this instance, and Surgeon General WYMAN has performed a public service which is recognized by the medical profession.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

According to London telegrams a fund has been raised to prosecute those responsible for the London and Globe affair. A royal Duke and certain Court hangers-on are said to be involved as victims in "one of the most terrible, heartless, and gigantic swindles of the present age." These be hard words. The facts which support them are not yet known here, but may be gathered from the report, just issued as a Parliamentary paper, of the Inspector General on "Companies' Liquidation." It must be admitted to be an interesting story showing how very far Wall Street is even yet from being able to give lessons to Lombard Street.

The London and Globe Finance Corporation was organized to "engage in all kinds of financial operations." The phrase is recommended to the consideration of those who may wish to organize trusts which shall have a less controlled sphere of activity than the widest known to our rudimentary development of joint stock finance. This company took over two others with which WHITAKER WRIGHT had personal contracts. Shares for £990,000 were issued to the holders of ordinary shares for £390,000 in the original companies, and £610,000 to holders of £10,000 deferred shares. Even yet there is no full disclosure of the nature of the operations which warranted such watering. No American company promoter known to us ever capitalized two years' paper profits at the rate of sixty-one for one. The percentage is as splendid as are the totals with which we dazzle foreign financiers by operations upon a larger scale. It makes no difference, as Inspector General SMITH remarks, whether the paper profits were rolled up by gambling on the Stock Exchange, or by creation of new companies whose paper capital was treated as real. The shareholders either knew the nature of the business or they were content to remain in ignorance and leave all to their officers. The Directors, according to their own admissions, took large fees and left the Managing Director wholly uncontrolled. He sometimes made large profits. But he also made larger losses, which are the basis of the present scandal. The gross capital paid up by the public for the entire group of Wright companies was £2,063,821. The alleged assets were £7,299,136. Their possible value is estimated by the Inspector General as not likely to exceed—he does not say to reach—£1,500,000. It is magnificent, especially when told of those who assume to charge Venezuela with robbery of foreign investors.

The purchase of the British America Corporation may be taken as a sample operation. The British America Corporation had options to acquire certain interests. It had nothing but options. It possessed no concession nor property of any sort, but it does seem to have had a right to acquire something—no matter what—for £100,000 in shares. It held this right for thirteen days, and then transferred it to the London and Globe for £500,000 in shares. Over this transaction the London and Globe took upon its books credit for £350,000, £50,000 being allowed for the cost of promotion of the business. The London and Globe sold this accumulation of water upon water for more water. They did not offer the tempting lot to the general public. Oh, dear, no. They "restricted" it to London and Globe shareholders alone, and they oversubscribed the offering. The total was only £1,000,000. No excuse is offered for not making it £10,000,000, unless it appears in the fact that there resulted a great rush for London and Globe shares. Perhaps the Managing Director was building for the future and had in mind something really good, which was thwarted by the progress of events. Probably he was looking out for himself rather than for the company. Then followed intricate transfers of stocks between several corporations, and the Stock Exchange operations began. Those who owned these shares both bought and sold them, and the transactions were mingled with bona fide business inextricably.

Presumably courtiers and royal Dukes regret participation in such shabby doings. But the fierce joy with which ordinary investors learn that the decoys were themselves the victims of the chief sellers of this British variety of green goods must be left to be imagined. The incident would be worth its cost if the lesson it teaches were thoroughly learned. Any Americans who may have shrunk heretofore from British comments upon American finance may hereafter have a little more courage in plodding along their own way. We have our own frauds and rascals, but none surpassing the British.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Many, and, in their way, excellent, as were the reasons presented by a correspondent of our SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for seeking a new name for the language spoken in this country, we cannot but have our doubts about the wisdom of following his suggestion to substitute "American" for "English," for the latter is explanatory, even if it has ceased to describe with any approach to accuracy, and "American" is neither. If the never-to-be-sufficiently lauded builders of the Republic had taken a day or two of their scanty leisure and devoted it to the discovery or invention of a fitting appellation for their large production, instead of contenting themselves with the first thing that came to the State's-rightish minds, we would have had a satisfactory adjective for this and a thousand other like uses. But they didn't take the day or two, and left us nothing except "the United States of America," which, large as it is, and larger as it is destined to become, will not for many a year justify us in calling ourselves "Americans"—with the air of telling the whole story—or of calling our language "American." We do the former, to the great and legitimate offense of our neighbors, but our audacity does not go so far as to do the latter. As a matter of fact, it would be as hard to find the "American" language as the "European" language, both being non-existent. Spanish and Portuguese are as truly "American" as is our own speech—that is, each of them has been, is, and will be, spoken by a large number of people living in one or the other American continent and fully entitled to call themselves "Americans." For all we can see, we shall be obliged to get along as best we can with "English." Fortunately it is a very good name, of which every one of us can be honestly proud.

—Disgusted comment by ourselves and others on the new two-cent stamp has inspired one of our readers to send us for comparison a United States and a Canadian postal card, with a request for an expression of opinion as to their respective merits. Compliance with this request involves pain and humiliation, but it may be profitable. The Canadian card worthily represents, in its humble way, a prosperous and self-respecting people. The paper is firm, accurately and smoothly cut, well calendered and agreeably tinted. The designation of its origin and purpose is clearly printed with good ink, and in the upper right-hand corner is a handsomely engraved reproduction of the Canadian penny stamp, properly colored in accordance with the international regulations. It is a postal card in every way satisfactory. And what a difference when one turns to the other card! The material is but little better than blotting paper, the edges look as if they had been bent over and torn off, the printing of the inscription is that of the job office in a backwoods village, and the two vignettes are not much removed from criminal libels, the one upon President MCKINLEY and the other upon the National escutcheon. In every detail the United States postal card is as bad as the Canadian card is good, and in every detail it speaks either mean economy on the Government's part or insolent greed on the part of the contractor. It is a disgrace to the country, and convicting evidence of incompetency, or worse, in the Post Office Department.

—One cannot but wonder with what feelings Senator HANNA and the other statesmen who have introduced bills pensioning ex-slaves watch the rapid accumulation of evidence that they have allowed themselves to be used for the furtherance of a particularly contemptible form of robbery—that of densely ignorant and therefore utterly helpless blacks. The only excuse yet given for the introduction of these bills is that it was done "by request," and a most miserable excuse it is. Of course we do not hold that members of National or State Legislatures are never justified in introducing bills in this way, and we would concede the propriety of doing so in some cases, even though the introducer may have no personal knowledge of the merits of the bills or may be inclined to doubt the existence of any merit in them, but such cases are rare, and in every one of them the introducer makes himself responsible if not for the bill, at least for the common honesty of the person at whose request he acts. These slave pension bills are absurd on their face, and it is perfectly evident that the persons interested in getting them before Congress are either fools or knaves—with the chances largely in favor of the second supposition. At Albany, the other day, an iniquitous tenement house bill was introduced "by request," but as soon as the careless member who did it was informed as to the quality of the measure he had the grace at once to withdraw from his unpleasant predicament. It would become Senator HANNA to adopt a similar policy, as an example for the less prominent men who also have been supplying swindlers with tools of trade unintentionally, of course.

—New Orleans is putting its reputation in great peril, if one is to judge from an article which appears in The Medical and Surgical Journal, published in that city. It declares that all effective attempts at municipal cleanliness seem to have been abandoned, and that the streets, even the main thoroughfares, are in a frightfully filthy condition. The New York Medical Record, after quoting some very unpleasant details from this article, wonders why the State Board of Health does not take a hand in the matter if the city authorities are helpless or inefficient. "Of what use," it asks, "is it to insist upon strict quarantine, which experience has shown repeatedly cannot ever be absolute, when all the conditions in the city, with its countless breeding places for the yellow fever mosquito, invite to an epidemic of that disease? The city is a menace to the country. Its authorities should take a lesson from Havana and learn to trust more to internal cleanliness than to the frail and permeable barriers of quarantine. The medical officers of the United States Army have shown the way of preservation from yellow fever, and the Boards of Health of our Southern cities and States can do no better than to follow the lead which has been shown to them. Academic discussion is interesting, and no one would suppress it, but in the presence of danger what is demanded is action, speedy action, and action that has been amply demonstrated to be effective. Summer is close at hand." This is a warning worth instant attention, and New Orleans, which has had terrible experiences of the results that follow neglect of sanitary precautions, should wake up to its duty to itself and to the rest of the country.

IRELAND'S RELATION TO ENGLAND

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article upon the case of Col. Arthur Lynch and the letters of "Another Irishman" and Mr. Mortimer Thompson in your issue of Sunday last, are quite beside the real question. Granting your statement of the facts, you do not point out or touch upon the moral, the great underlying fact. A majority of the Irish nation never at any time voluntarily accepted the dominion of England and never owed allegiance to her. Col. Lynch is technically a traitor from the English standpoint, but he is not so in actual fact; he never deserted a cause or Government he once upheld or which he had by specific acts acknowledged as his. George Washington was a traitor to England technically and actually, and had England caught him he would not have escaped so lightly as Col. Lynch probably will. A patriot is often a traitor who espoused the winning side; had he lost he would have remained a traitor.

The many amusingly absurd statements of "Another Irishman" and Mr. Thompson make it easy to clearly define the case of Ireland. These gentlemen speak for the Protestant minority in Ireland, of whom one says he never knew of any to be disloyal to the throne of Great Britain. His experience must be very limited, and his knowledge of modern Irish history more so. But waiving that point, does it ever occur to this class of persons that there is such a thing as loyalty to Ireland? He says they are loyal to the English throne. Precisely; they are loyal to the throne of an alien people and intensely disloyal to the land of their birth, which they seek every opportunity at home and abroad to discredit. They are simply foreigners living in Ireland—uitlanders, with their faces and minds turned toward Britain. What would Americans think of a colony which, living here for three centuries, would persist in foreign allegiance and refusal to enter the national life of their adopted country?

The Irish are a people whom the national life of many centuries has molded into a race radically different from the English in character, temperament, ideals, aspirations, and religion—more different than the French are from the Germans. The Irish are a distinct nation, although it is hard for the average Anglo-Saxon mind to grasp that fact. He knows simply that the Union Jack floats over Dublin Castle and that there are 30,000 British soldiers, 14,000 armed police, and several thousand militia there to keep it up, and that is all. The average Saxon, and particularly the foreign dwellers in Ireland, are wholly unwilling and seem largely unable to realize that the forces of an ancient and continuous, though checkered, nationality are there and will not down. Possibly it is very obstinate and foolish of the Irish not to believe that they are English, but to my Celtic mind there is quite a little obstinacy and foolishness on the part of Britain and the uitlanders in Ireland in trying to make us see things that way, and Ireland has not been alone in suffering because of this.

I feel that in honor and conscience I owe allegiance to the United States because of my oath to that effect; I never felt as an Irishman that I owed any allegiance to the throne of England any more than I would have entertained to Russia if it were that Government that dominated my country by brute force. And, in addition to the difference in race and nationality between the two countries, Americans should remember that the Irish never entered into a compact with Britain as did the several States with this Union. That unauthorized act of consummate folly and venality known as the "Union" was committed by a Parliament miscalled Irish, from which the Irish nation was absolutely excluded, a Parliament consisting of and representing exclusively the uitlander colonists, of whom your correspondents seem so proud, who basely betrayed and sold for bribe money the interests and liberties of even their own people.

It would be unfair to you, Mr. Editor, to seek to follow your two correspondents into the many other incidental questions which they touch, but with your permission I will glance at one or two briefly. If we are to assume to judge of the intentions of the Creator by looking at the map, as one of these gentlemen does, we can only do so with finite and human minds, and mine suggests to me that if Ireland's proximity to England can be held to indicate the Creator's desire that they should be united, Ireland's separation from the neighboring island by a sea can be held to be indicative of an opposite intention; if we look at the matter in a larger way, the former view would lead to the conclusion that England should belong to the continent of Europe; and, again, the rule should hold good conversely, that widely separated territories do not naturally belong to one another, and England should drop all her colonies. How absurd such a premise is! From Mr. Thompson's reference to Ireland's natural resources, it is quite safe to say that he never read an authoritative work on that subject, and if he would procure that by Mr. W. P. Coyne, published by the department of which Horace Plunket is the head, he would learn a great deal.

The great mistake of England and the "Irish" uitlanders in their attitude to Ireland was admitted recently, greatly to the consternation of the uitlanders, no doubt, by no less a person than Lord Dudley, Britain's Viceroy in Ireland, who said in a public speech that it was "a grave mistake to attempt to force into one system or remold into one type those special characteristics which are the outcome of a nation's history, and of her religious and social conditions," and that it were wiser to give "a full recognition to the fact that these very characteristics form an essential part of a nation's life." Your own more recent editorial upon the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and other brilliant Irishmen who were "rebels" in Ireland, but whose intense loyalty and nobility of character were recognized in other countries is in agreement with that view.

Now that education is no longer a crime in Ireland and that the control of the schools is at length largely in the hands of the Irish people, it may be interesting to Mr. Thompson to know that a great educational revival is taking place there, but it is along national, and not uitlander, lines. The cornerstone of the revival is that Ireland was and is a nation, and is determined so to remain. Its methods are education, training, and development, and of it The London Daily News has said that it is bringing up a generation "which cannot be subdued by coercion acts."

Whether, if allowed to develop upon her own national lines Ireland would ultimately demand entire separation from the empire is a question for the future; it is an academic one for the present. It would be determined by Ireland's interests. But one thing is certain, and that is that the Irish people will never consent to be ruled by aliens, who are not their superiors either intellectually or morally. The idea of the type of Col. Saunderson thinking he is called by Divine choice to "rule" a Charles Gavan Duffy, for instance, or even a Tim Healy, is too full of humor for any one but the average uitlander or Orangeman.

WILLIAM J. BALFE.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12, 1903.

The Discernment of Mr. Smoot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Smoot of Utah, apostle, elder, Senator-elect, &c., is revealing to us his shrewdness and discernment.

To show his fitness for admission to the United States Senate he dines with negroes. He says:

"If President Roosevelt isn't too good to entertain a colored man at the White House, why should I not have colored people as my guests?"

I fancy echo will answer, Why, indeed! Could he do anything more effective to silence criticism than this? Has he not touched a responsive chord, throbbing within the breasts of his countrymen?

W. A. DENNIS.

Waterford, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1903.

Street Car Transfer System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be unfair to compel the Inter-Urban Railway Company to transfer at all points? For instance, anywhere in Harlem to get to Washington Heights one must walk to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street or pay two fares; along the line of St. Nicholas Avenue and below Manhattan Street, going north, they will not transfer to the Amsterdam Avenue line; the Twenty-third Street cars will not transfer to the Broadway, Sixth Avenue, or the Seventh Avenue cars; one must pay two fares or walk.

CONSTANT READER.
CONSTANT RIDER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

Senator Gorman for President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted the number of names which have at times been put forth as those of possible candidates for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket for 1904, and yet there has been no mention of the one man who seems the man above all others.

Surely, if any one is fitted for the position, and can lead the party to victory, it is the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland. Were he of New York, or some large State, there is but little doubt that he would be the man selected. Should we, therefore, because his State is small, put him in the background?

LONG ISLAND READER.

Port Washington, L. I., Feb. 13, 1903.

The Prolonged College Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read your editorial in THE TIMES of Feb. 11, under the caption "Getting to Work Early." I hope that you will continue to agitate and advocate this matter. The college indeed does "the greatest disservice to its pupils" in wasting so much of their valuable time in such a prolonged course, and in doing such "character building" that much of it will need to be torn down.

OBSERVER.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

Immigrants That Are Undesirable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Alice Gerber, in a letter appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this day, says the larger the immigration the more chances our country has to grow and prosper. I wish to add that there is no objection to foreigners that are good citizens in their own country coming here for the purpose of becoming citizens. There is objection to foreigners coming here and working a few years and then taking their earnings back to Europe. Foreigners should not be allowed to land unless they are good citizens in their own country and come here to become good citizens.

WELLS SPONABLE.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

Likes New Stamp Design.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the greatest interest I have been reading the various articles in the editorial columns of your valued paper in regard to our new postage stamp. Personally I think it is a great improvement upon the homely old one, and, as far as the resemblance of the portrait goes, I consider it very much the same as most of the large paintings and engravings which I have seen; in fact, I think the entire design is a fine one, and hope that the stamp will long be maintained.

P. W.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

Fifteen of Them Looked Like 30 Cents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of the new two-cent stamp atrocities, I heard it said to-day that fifteen of them looked like thirty cents.

FRANK ALMIROTY.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

Mr. Dooley on the New Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a careful study, with the help of a powerful magnifying glass, I am satisfied that the decoration around the head of Mr. Dooley on the two-cent postage stamp is asparagus.

E. L. B.

Passaic, Feb. 11, 1903.

NUGGETS.

If He Only Could.

Mrs. Noorich—Isn't it grand to ride in your own carriage?

Mr. Noorich—Yes, but I'd enjoy it more if I could stand on the sidewalk and see myself ride by.—Brooklyn Life.

Others Have Been Puzzled by It.

"I nebber kin figger it out," said Uncle Eben, "how some o' dese folks dat talks so much about 'spisin' wealth kin be so willin' to borry two bits."—Washington Star.

The Changing Seasons.

Pauline—I'm sorry the Winter is so far gone.

Penelope—So am I; I've such a becoming hat.—Detroit Free Press.

A Friendly Condescension.

"Didn't I hear the cook call you by your first name?"

"Don't say a word. She only does that when she is good natured."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SORROWS OF THE CHEERFUL MAN.

Alas, for the man whose delight
Is found in a smile and a joke!
At heart he's a sorrowful wight,
For he's outlawed by serious folk.

The persons who revel in gloom
Can always obtain what they want;
They gather like ghosts on a tomb
And wait for a victim to haunt.

This world was just made for the ghouls;
Oh, well may the cheerful despair!
For he's classed with the clowns and the fools,
And scorned for his frivolous air.

While none is so happy and sleek
As the prosperous prophet of woes,
All hear when he chooses to speak;
For present and future he knows.

And when your afflictions are sore,
Ah, then is his day of delight!
For he told you about it before,
And you ought to have known he was right.

M. C. S.

STRAUS REPLIES TO BAER.

Exception Taken to Reading President's Recent Statement.

Part of the National Civic Federation's Conciliation Committee in the Efforts to Prevent the Coal Strike Rehearsed.

Oscar S. Straus, for the National Civic Federation, has made public the following answer to President Baer's recent remarks concerning the coal strike and the part played in it by the federation:

"Mr. Baer, in a speech before the Coal Strike Commission last week, made reference to the part taken by the National Civic Federation in the effort to avert the threatened strike of the anthracite coal miners, which reference gives an erroneous description of what took place at the time referred to.

"Briefly, the connection of the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation with this matter from the time of the Shamokin Convention, March 18, to the declaration for a strike at the Hazleton Convention, May 12, was as follows:

"The Shamokin Convention voted a suspension of three days a week, to take effect April 1 unless a satisfactory arrangement for a wage scale the coming year could be made in the meantime.

"As all their requests for a conference with the operators had been refused, an appeal was made by the convention to the Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation for its assistance in securing such a conference, in order that the threatened strike might be averted. The Conciliation Committee secured such a conference, Presidents Baer, Truesdale, Thomas, and Olyphant, representing the anthracite coal roads, reluctantly accepting the invitation to meet the miners, and with the stipulation that they would meet them as individuals only.

"The meeting was held at the rooms of the National Civic Federation March 27, and a full and free discussion was entered into by both sides, the Chairman and members of the committee participating and making every effort to avoid an open rupture, which at several times seemed imminent. No agreement was reached, however, on the merits of the controversy, but the committee prevailed upon the miners to postpone their strike for thirty days, the operators agreeing in the meantime, upon request of the miners, not to mine more than the normal amount of coal.

"Pending the thirty days, the Chairman and members of the Conciliation Committee used their individual and united efforts to remove the obstacles to satisfactory solution.

"In accordance with the adjournment, the second meeting was held at the same place April 26, the same operators and officials of the Mine Workers being present, and, in addition, a delegation of twenty-four employes of collieries. The purpose of bringing this delegation, as explained by the miners, was to meet the objections made by the operators at the previous meeting that President Mitchell and the District Presidents were not personally familiar with specific conditions in the mines referred to. The discussion took up pretty much of the whole day, several of the operators reading from statements they had prepared, and counter-statements were read by several of the representatives of the coal miners. A much better feeling was manifested than at the first meeting, yet neither side consented to make any concession. The second conference being on the point of adjourning without any tangible results, it was proposed by the Conciliation Committee that a committee of the local miners meet a committee of the operators and discuss the matter further, with the hope that by that time a 'face to face' conference would lead to a satisfactory adjustment. As none of the Conciliation Committee would be present at this last conference, it was suggested that a report of its result be made to the committee.

"This conference resulted as the preceding ones, no concession being made by either party. At its close, which was Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Mitchell notified the Secretary of the Federation that the conference had disagreed, and asked when the Conciliation Committee could be called together to hear the report. The officers decided that it was useless to call the committee together simply to receive such a report, and resolved to redouble its efforts, if possible to aid the parties in coming to some more hopeful conclusion.

"A meeting of the committee was held that night and a programme for definite work mapped out, in accordance with which two members of the committee called the next morning (Thursday) upon the operators and urged them to grant a 5 per cent. advance, the committee feeling confident that such a concession would be accepted. This was peremptorily refused, the operators stating with emphasis that they would make no concessions whatever, that from their advices they were convinced that the miners would not strike, and that, even if they did, the quicker this thing was fought out the better. From Thursday noon until Saturday morning, when Mr. Mitchell issued his call for the miners' Executive Committee to meet, no less than eight conferences were held with the operators and the persons holding the controlling interests in the coal roads. The Conciliation Committee had enlisted the active co-operation of many of the most influential men in New York and Philadelphia in the effort to secure even the slightest concession, but to all entreaties, from whatever source, came the stereotyped answers: 'We will not concede a single thing.' 'No concession whatever,' &c. It was plain that any further effort along that line would be simply useless.

"The position of the miners' committee at this time was that it would have to report back to its Executive Committee any action taken, unless all the demands of the Shamokin Convention should be conceded by the operators.

"A second truce was proposed by the Conciliation Committee, but Mr. Mitchell did not agree to that, as he, as well as the Civic Federation, had already been criticised by his people for agreeing to the first one, the miners alleging it to have been a trick of the operators to gain time to pile up coal.

"The Conciliation Committee then directed its efforts toward securing conservative action by the miners.

"The Hazleton Convention was called for May 12, and the following appeal was laid before it by President Mitchell, and its acceptance urged by him in a vigorous speech:

"'John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America, Hazleton, Penn.:

"'The Conciliation Committee of the National Civic Federation, recognizing that the claims of the 150,000 anthracite coal miners are deserving of serious consideration, and in view of the fact that the causes of these grievances are denied by the operators and unknown to the general public, earnestly advises that an impartial committee be selected at once to make a full investigation of the condition of the laborers in the mines, their wages, hours of employment, and all other matters which form the subject of their complaints.

"'The committee appeals through you to the conservative judgment of the miners in the interest of their families and the community, to postpone the threatened strike until all the circumstances have been carefully investigated, with the hope that an impartial report will have due weight upon all parties in interest, and bring about a solution of the difficulties in the mining industry, without the terrible loss which will result from a protracted conflict between employers and employes.'

"As is well known, the convention did not accept President Mitchell's advice, but decided to strike.

"The committee feels convinced that if the coal road Presidents had made the concessions in March last which Mr. Baer offered last week in his closing address before the Anthracite Coal Commission, or would have consented, as urged by our committee, to leave the whole question to an impartial arbitration, whether the arbitrators were selected from the members of the Civic Federation or in any other manner, the terrible sufferings, loss of life, and disturbance of our commercial interests attendant upon this most serious and unfettered conflict in our industrial history would have been averted."

Count Cassini Leases a House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, has closed negotiations with a representative of ex-Vice President Morton for a year's lease of the latter's house at 1,500 Rhode Island Avenue, with a view to a subsequent purchase of the property. The Ambassador, family, and staff, will move into the house next Wednesday.

HITS AT MR. ROCKEFELLER?

Boston Baptist Pastor Says "the Billionaire" Harms the Church.

"Influence of the Brother Who Possesses Extraordinary Wealth" Is "to Produce Moral Cowardice in the Members."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—What is interpreted here as an attack on John D. Rockefeller was made in his sermon this evening by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. In the course of his remarks Mr. Johnson said:

"The billionaire exerts a harmful influence among his fellow church-members. Being able to give far beyond others in the support of the church, he has largely the power of control over its policy and that of its missionary organizations and schools. Unless the billionaire is a saint and a paragon of wisdom, the church and the denomination, which are so unfortunate as to claim him, are likely to be ruled from Wall Street, which is not to the advantage of the kingdom of heaven.

"The influence of the brother who possesses extraordinary riches is also to confuse moral distinctions, and to produce moral cowardice in the members of the Church. Suppose that in some time of great public need he takes advantage of the people by raising the price of some necessity of life; somebody starves to death or freezes, perhaps another brother of the Church. Who will discipline the billionaire for this act of atrocious cruelty?

"The billionaire is harmful to the Church's influence in its work of winning converts from the world. The world is profoundly impressed with the dramatic contrast between his enormous wealth and the principles which he professes as a Christian. It asks how a man who makes such professions can retain a thousand millions of dollars when so many of his fellow-men are living in poverty and misery around him. It concludes that Christian brotherhood is a failure. With his example before it, the world concludes that prayer is an exercise of the dulling of conscience, and therefore repudiates it.

"Not only does the billionaire directly alienate the people at large from the Church; he also does so indirectly by making the Church the recipient of his tainted money. The masses of worldly people will hold the Church as guilty of injustice and wrong as the man from whom she receives the ill-gotten gold.

"If the Church wishes to maintain her power with the masses of people in the time of industrial conflict which is before us, she must repudiate all ill-gotten money, the history of which is a matter of common knowledge. The Church's failing popularity with laboring men is due in large measure to her reputation for economic injustice."

DOWIE'S COMING INVASION.

Arrangements for the Accommodation and Work of the Host at Madison Square Garden.

John Alexander Dowie, who calls himself General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, but who is popularly known in the West as the "divine healer," has announced to his followers a part of his plans for his "peaceful invasion" of this city next Fall. After saying that Elder Abraham F. Lee, the Recorder of Zion Restoration Host, and Deacon James F. Peters, General Auditor and Superintendent of Zion Transportation Bureau, had been in New York in pursuance of his orders to make arrangements for the Fall campaign here, the General Overseer writes:

We found it impossible to secure any place large enough for the mission, except the Madison Square Garden, which is seated for 16,000 persons. We have secured a lease of this for fifteen days, from Lord's Day, Oct. 18, to Lord's Day, Nov. 1.

In addition to the immense auditorium just mentioned we have secured a large dining room, with dishes and cooks, which will accommodate 2,000 persons at a time; an additional hall which seats another 1,000, which will accommodate our Restoration Host at their morning meetings and daily conferences; private rooms, robing rooms for ordained officers and Zion white-robed choir; others for Zion literature, Transportation Department, Bureau of Information, and for Elder Lee and the officers of the Restoration Host. All of these are under the same room with the main auditorium in Madison Square Garden.

We expect to sign a contract with a great trunk railway line in the next few days for the transportation of the Restoration Host. The trains, of which it is even now expected, there will be five, will leave within ten minutes of each other.

Great maps are being prepared for exhibition and instruction, and the Host will be thoroughly familiarized with New York City, and the districts into which it will be divided for the work of the Seventies.

PRAYER FOR NEGROES.

Dr. Hillis's Reference to "the Heresy That This Is a White Man's Country."

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening prayed that the people be saved from "this new and damnable heresy that this is a white man's country and that there is no place here for the black man."

The prayer followed a sermon that he delivered on "Lessons from the Birthday of Abraham Lincoln: A Sermon to Young Men." In the course of the sermon he did not refer to the present condition of the negroes in the South, but confined his remarks to the religious side of Lincoln's life. In the closing prayer he said:

"We ask thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt raise up men who will save us from this new and damnable heresy that this is a white man's country and that there is no place here for the black man; raise up some widow's son who is now at his mother's knee to the task of saving the black slaves, not from the shackles of iron, but from the shackles of prejudice. Save the black race from hatred; save the white man from supercilious contempt; save the white man from his degradation, and lift him up until he can learn to love his fellow-man made in God's own image."

ATTACKS SOUTHERN NEGROES.

Schenectady Preacher Says They Are "Low, Bestial, Degraded, Ignorant, and Diseased."

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 15.—In a sermon to-night before the local post of the Grand Army, the Rev. Frederick Winslow Adams, pastor of the State Street Methodist Church, denounced the Southern negroes, saying:

"They are low, bestial, degraded, ignorant, and diseased. You may think these are strong words for a minister to use, but if you were to go South and see them you would use stronger language."

The sermon was listened to by over 1,000 persons.

MENACING NEGRO PROBLEM.

Dr. Eckman Says New York Is as Bad as the South in Siding Against the Colored Man.

In an address upon "Abraham Lincoln as a Christian" the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue yesterday morning made an appeal for contributions to the Freedman Aid Fund for the education and elevation of the poor whites and negroes of the South.

The momentous negro problem that is confronting the country to-day, the pastor said, needed to be solved immediately, and could undoubtedly have been solved by Lincoln had he lived to carry out his ideas that were promulgated when he took his trip down the Mississippi River and witnessed the sale of slaves which inspired him to put an end to slavery.

Dr. Eckman expressed himself as believing New York to be not a bit better than the South in siding against the negro in what had come to be regarded as a question of rights. For this reason, he said, the menacing problem of preparing the negro to assume his constitutional rights must

be settled, and the only method of getting at the bottom of it was by spreading education and the Christian doctrine among the people it would benefit.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Commander Ballington Booth Tells What They Have Accomplished.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, addressing by invitation of the Rev. L. A. Banks the congregation at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday morning, said that the especial field in which the Volunteers labored was among the great army of wage earners, 40 per cent. of whom do not belong to any church organization.

He said that 4,000,000 people had attended their halls and meetings last year, that 6,600 penitents had promised to lead a new life, that during the life of the organization 757,000 men and boys had been received into the homes of the Volunteers, fed and clothed, and given a new start. Then he told of the work of Mrs. Ballington Booth among prisoners, which work, he said, was bearing remarkable fruit.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL GROWTH

Its Calendar Shows Little Addition to Its Membership and a Small Number of Theological Students.

The "Calendar and Clergy List" of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States, Canada, and England has just been issued and distributed to the members of that denomination. It is compiled for 1903 by the Rev. F. Ten Broeck Reynolds, rector of Christ Church, Toronto, Ontario. The work shows that the denomination, which was organized in 1873 by disaffected members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who thought that the mother Church was leaning too much toward the Roman Catholic Church, appears to have added little to its membership in recent years and remains one of the smallest of the recognized evangelical branches of the Christian Church.

The tables prepared by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds show that in the three countries where the denomination has a foothold there are 7 synods or missionary jurisdictions, 8 Bishops, 98 presbyters, 14 deacons, 84 churches, 110 Sunday schools, 11,582 communicants, and 12,828 Sunday school members.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, where its students are prepared for the ministry, is situated in Philadelphia. The institution now shelters eleven students—one in the senior class, five in the middle class, one in the junior class, and four in the preparatory department.

The only house of worship of the denomination in Manhattan is the First Reformed Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, lately elected Bishop, has been the rector since its foundation, in 1873.

TWO CHURCHES TO BE SOLD.

Fields of St. Ambrose Chapel and the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church to be Abandoned.

The properties of St. Ambrose Episcopal Chapel, at Houston and Thompson Streets, and the West Fifty-first Street Presbyterian Church are to be sold and the fields abandoned. St. Ambrose was at one time a flourishing Episcopal Church, but in recent years it has been in mission work only, supported by the City Mission Society. In the same field are St. Clement's Church, in Third Street, and San Salvatore Church, in Broome Street.

Two or three years ago the Rev. Stephen Innes, a Broad Churchman, had extensive plans for St. Ambrose Church, but they did not prove of value, and he went to San Francisco. The St. Ambrose property is to be sold for business purposes, the proceeds going to the City Mission.

The Rev. Thomas Douglas, for the past eight years pastor of the West Fifty-first Presbyterian Church, has a patent for the turning of music when one is playing a piano or an organ. He does literary work, including the editing of the sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church. The West Fifty-first Street Church dates from 1868. Not far from its property are Faith and Central Presbyterian Churches.

LUTHERAN BIBLE WORK.

Lecture Courses for Study and Criticism—New Luther League Secretary.

The Lutheran New Testament Society announces three lectures on Biblical criticism, to be given by the Rev. Dr. John W. A. Haas of St. Paul's Church, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, beginning this afternoon at 3. Clerics are especially invited. The topic for this afternoon is "The Fundamental Questions," and the succeeding topics are "The Problems of the Text" and "The Literary and Historical Analysis."

Tuesday evening more talks are announced for St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, beginning to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock. The series will be known as Bible studies, and it will be opened by the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller, pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, his general topic being "A Great Law Giver." The second series will be given by the Rev. F. H. Knubel, beginning on March 10 for four Tuesdays, under the general topic "A Great King," and the third by the Rev. Dr. J. A. W. Haas, beginning April 21, on "The Great Prophet."

Young Lutherans are welcoming as the new General Secretary of the Luther League of America the Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, who comes from Omaha. Receptions have already been held in the West and in Philadelphia, and one will take place in Baltimore this evening. Next Friday evening the young Lutherans of Jersey City will greet him, and the Lutherans of New York will meet him in an inaugural meeting to be held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, on Feb. 23.

LONDON PASTOR'S STEP.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer to Resume His Pulpit Because of the Education Bill.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson of Brooklyn has been filling the pulpit of Christ Congregational Church, London, and there was some prospect that he might be called to its pastorate. Owing to the death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker and of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, however, the Rev. F. B. Meyer announces that he will return to his pulpit on April 1, and it is understood that the Rev. Dr. Pierson will return to this country and to his former connection with missionary publications.

The Rev. Mr. Meyer gives as a second reason for a return to his pulpit the passage of the Education bill in Parliament against the vigorous opposition of the free church men. Mr. Meyer was earnestly opposed to it, and will, it is said, be a leader of such further opposition as it is found possible to give its enforcement. To fill the pulpit of City Temple, made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Parker, there is a prospect of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan being called. Mr. Morgan is at the head of the Northfield extension work in this country, and came two years ago from a London church.

SERVICE FOR ITALIANS.

The Rev. Emanuel Anastasi, who was sent by the Superior General of the Dominican Order in Rome to labor among the Italian Catholics in this city, has apartments in the rectory of St. Catherine of Sienna, in East Sixty-ninth Street. His plans are to visit families and institute an Italian service every Sunday morning in the basement of the church.

Speaking of the Italian children in this city, he said yesterday: "Send them to the English masses and Sunday school. Make the children Americans. To do so is far better than to try to keep them foreigners."

Mission for Greeks and Assyrians.

The Rev. Isaac Yohannan, the Assyrian priest who has charge of the work among Orientals in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, has undertaken a mission for his fellow-countrymen at St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers. A Sunday afternoon service is held for the benefit of the Greeks and Assyrians who live in the neighborhood, and a Sunday school has also been established.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Designs of Some of the New Buildings for Manhattan.

Skyscrapers to Come and Cartoons for Stained Glass Windows—Small Objects of the Industrial Arts.

SECOND NOTICE.

The catalogue of the eighteenth exhibition of the Architectural League bears a seated male figure representing architecture on its cover, and behind that figure a bit of New York seen from a lofty perch. The league does not disavow the sky-scraper, that is plain, for sky-scrapers form the burden of this background. As the most salient features of modern Manhattan, the designer has made use of them to give variety to the silhouette.

Nor is the exhibition itself chary of showing new strugglers toward the stars. Here is a mighty structure for Battery Place, called The Whitehall, designed by Mr. Hardenbergh of Waldorf-Astoria fame, in which he does his best to give relief to certain parts of the façade by advancing the front right and left by the width of three double windows, and also the lower six stories, quite across. The decided cornice between the sixth and seventh stories makes the building below a kind of base, from which rise, right and left, two towers represented by the advanced portions aforesaid.

The eighteenth story has a firm molding below and a projecting cornice resting on corbels above. Two stories more in what may be called the attic or capital of the shaft, and one reaches the real roof line, surmounted by balustrades. No little study is needed to counteract the deadly monotony of a front in which nearly each of the twenty stories has on the same level twenty-four windows, thus to give light and shade to the huge expanse. The results are unexpectedly good. Fortunately there is good width of area, so that the building will not suffer from that half-finished, spindling, and lopsided look which ruins the appearance of many of our tall buildings, until their neighbors rise to somewhat similar levels beside them.

The Hotel of Hiss & Weekes, at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, has almost as many stories. The architects have accentuated the main cornice at the top to secure heavy shadows, and introduced balconies on a line with the cornice of the lower adjacent building, while the lower two cornices between the second and third and the fifth and sixth stories coincide with those in this adjacent structure, so as to bind all together. The two façades are very ornate. Compared with these, the Hotel Astor for Long Acre Square, designed by Clinton & Russell, in a strongly Parisian style of architecture, is a mere dwarf of a building nine or ten stories high, though it fills the area from side street to side street.

About ten stories high is the Borden Building, designed by G. Howard Chamberlin. Like the Fifty-fifth Street Hotel, the corners of the building are accentuated to suggest that strength and that stability which so lofty a structure seems to demand—which it really gets, of course, from its iron skeleton. The entrances are marked by the columns of a shallow porch, a device Mr. Hardenburgh has not employed on his giant office building on Battery Place.

The Fine Arts Building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, designed by Cass Gilbert, is shown in three views, and proves itself so far the best piece of all the work, pictures of which have been seen in New York. If this structure establishes the standard, and the other buildings live up to it, the World's Fair at St. Louis will be handsome. Interesting are the designs for the New York Juvenile Asylum at Dobbs Ferry, which Parish, Schroeder & Casey have treated in an old Flemish style not unknown in England; those for a fire engine house at Yonkers, by Quick & Son; for the Eye and Ear Hospital, by Boring & Tilton; for the Byers Memorial Building at Pittsburg, by Hiss & Weekes; for a country house in a French eighteenth century style, by W. W. Bosworth, and for the proposed Sheffield Dormitory Building at Yale, by Charles C. Haight.

Stained glass has always been an important feature in these exhibitions and the present show is not behindhand. In the South Gallery one sees a memorial window for a church by Frederick S. Lamb, the subject Christ blessing little children, and the preliminary sketch and colored cartoon for the Coleman Memorial, mosaic and marble, by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, whose angel in white, saffron-edged robe, brown drapery, and flame-crested diadem, standing with many-colored wings as a background, must be fine indeed when translated into durable materials. A large window, in many lancet-headed parts, by Edward D. Sperry, relates the forced abdication of her throne on the part of Caterina Cornaro, when the Venetian Senate took Cyprus from her. A large number of cartoons for stained glass by Nicola D'Ascenzo of Philadelphia were prepared for the Tabard Inn of that city; others for Baltimore. From Maitland Armstrong and Miss Helen Armstrong are many cartoons, among which is a big one for St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, with the color scheme on a smaller scale.

The studies of Mantague Castle and Bryson Burroughs for a window in a Gothic hall, a water color for a religious window by A. Farnsworth Drew, a design for memorial window in Brookline, Mass., by Harry Eldridge Goodhue; a church window by Miss Grace Schuyler de Luse, color sketches by Louis Rhead, and a sketch for a sanctuary window by Alexander S. Locke are among the notable pieces. Especially charming, in the water color sketch, is the last mentioned.

Among the small objects in metal and pottery are fanciful things like the inkstand supported on elephant heads, designed by Miss Leora Dryer, the ornamental panel of tiles with barbaric decoration by Miss Jane Hoagland, a candlestick, "Water Babies," by Charles H. Barr; infant faun supporting two candelabra by Caldwell & Co.; Tritons of bronze with marble base, and a bronze Triton on a white marble tortoise (a pair) by the same firm, and a panel with fish by A. R. Valentien.

The large compositions in colored tile work by Charles and Leon Volkmar, showing peacocks on a terrace wall, or fish in water, are striking decorations. There are many book-plates and designs for book-covers in the West Room, an oak chest with carvings in low relief by Miss H. A. Lyon, coats of arms in the German style by Miss Harriet K. Fobes; Spanish embroidery and photographs of fine work in the arts and crafts in Europe. The East Room has some of the beautiful leather work by Charles R. Yandell. The sculpture will have to be mentioned on another occasion.

WANT HOSPITAL HEAD REMOVED

Richmond County Medical Society Opposes Miss Twitchell of the Smith Infirmary.

The Richmond County Medical Society last week adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Trustees of the S. R. Smith Infirmary to remove Miss Alice Twitchell as Superintendent of that institution, the only public hospital in the Borough of Richmond. A number of the members of the Medical Society are members of the medical staff of the hospital. Some of the doctors have not been satisfied with the administration of Miss Twitchell.

Members of the society who are reputed to be those who favored the resolution when seen last night refused to discuss the matter in any form, and said the matter was one between the society and the Board of Trustees.

Miss Twitchell was seen at the infirmary. She refused to talk on the matter in any way, but referred all questions to Dr. William C. Walser, who entered the building at the moment. Dr. Walser said it was true that such a resolution had been adopted, but that that fact did not signify that Miss Twitchell would be removed, as that was a matter between the Trustees and Miss Twitchell. Dr. Walser intimated that there was little likelihood of Miss Twitchell being removed.

Miss Twitchell has been Superintendent for nine years, and in that time there have been several attempts to displace her, but without any success. During Miss Twitchell's administration she has at times been highly praised by some for her work, and also as severely criticised by others.

Gen. Booth's Farewell Meetings.

Gen. William Booth will close his tour of America by holding farewell meetings on Sunday, March 1, in the Academy of Music, and Tuesday, March 3, in the Metropolitan Opera House. Senator Hanna will preside at the meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Audience Disappointed Through the Illness of Mr. Anthes and Conductor Hertz.

Disappointment was again the lot of the patrons of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Anthes, a tenor who has not been heard in concert, was the promised feature of the programme. He was ill. Mr. Blass, also a stranger to the Sunday concert patrons, took his place. He sang an aria from Mozart's "Die Zauberfloete" and two Schumann songs. His success with a small and rather unresponsive audience—for what audience likes to be disappointed—was marked and deserved.

With Mr. Blass appeared three of the popular stars, Mr. Journet, Miss Marilly, and Mme. Homer. Mr. Journet sang a couplet from Nicolo Isouard's "Joconde" and an air from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Aulide." Miss Marilly's numbers were an arioso by Leo Delibes and two songs by Chaminade. Mme. Homer rendered the aria "Oh, Pardon Me," from Bach's Passion music, and three lieder.

Mr. Alfred Hertz was on the programme to conduct, but he also was ill. Mr. Nahan Franko, the first violinist, took his place, and acquitted himself with much credit, the work of the orchestra being especially effective in the overture to Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" and the overture to Wagner's "Tannhaeuser."

Alvarez as Rhadames in "Aida."

M. Alvarez, the tenor, will sing Rhadames in "Aida" this evening. It will be the first time that he has appeared in the part during this season's opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

IN THE SHOPS.

Washable pongee skirts are to be found in pale shades, pinks, and blues, and in the natural pongee color. They are trimmed with lace-edged ruffles.

Dancing skirts of silk are finished with many narrow ruffles of the silk, which is usually in a delicate shade, and the ruffles are edged with narrow white lace.

Some of the imported embroidered pongees are beautiful. A pretty design has stripes formed of small wreaths in open-work embroidery, the wreaths being connected by bow knots. In the centres of some of the wreaths the silk is colored, pink or blue, giving the effect of a fancy stripe on the pongee ground.

Thin goods that have the fancy designs and embroidery cost more than many of the silks, and one must make haste to get these or they will be gone and not be seen again this season. One smart linen crash has rows of dots embroidered upon it, varying in size, the inside of the dot being of solid embroidery in a light shade, outlined by a line of a darker shade of the same color. These cost $3.95 a yard.

Another linen crash with a border, some pieces in several colors and others in blues and greens, costs $3.25 a yard, and it was hardly shown before it was sold. These lines were in white and a light and a dark linen shade.

Down and cotton comfortables are selling yet, in many places odd ones at reduced prices. This has been an unusual season for them. Owing to the high prices of coal some persons, especially in the detached houses in the suburbs, have made up in coverings what they have lacked in fuel. It is said that under ordinary conditions there is an increasing sale of comfortables. People buy fewer blankets, a pair for a bed, perhaps, and a comfortable for extra covering. In cotton such pretty effects can be found at such low prices that they can be renewed frequently.

Much feather stitching and fagoting is seen on the new hand-made waists. Fronts and yokes and parts of sleeves are formed of diamonds of the material, feather-stitched around the edge and set in with fagoting. Feather-stitched bands are put together with fagoting, and the bands form small squares, the centre being filled in with a fancy lace stitch.

A white piqué waist has been made in rather an unusual way. Fancy bands of heavy cream lace are in the front, and it has trimming of embroidery in a deep cream shade. The sleeves show no lace, but there is a small point of it on the front of the stock. The tops of the sleeves have the cream embroidery.

Underwaists and petticoats will have to be made especially for this season's waists and gowns, which are trimmed with open-work designs of lace. One pretty gown of dark blue linen has broad bands of a very coarse and open lace on either side of the front of the waist, and the upper part of the skirt has at intervals broad perpendicular bands of the lace extending to the knees and graduating in length. Below the bands the skirt is finished with two rows of big four-pointed stars of the open-work lace. A pretty effect is given by the bands of lace, which are pointed at the sides. But all of the lace is so open that special underslips must be worn with the gowns.

Crystalline is one of the pretty sheer materials which are made up in imported lingerie. It has something the character of a fine sheer brilliantine, though it is, of course, much softer in texture. A pretty set of lingerie has the crystalline in pink, with a quantity of white lace.

One of the most attractive garments for a small child is a bathrobe of Turkish toweling, made in all respects like the robes of grown people, with a tiny pointed hood at the back. The garment costs $1.98.

There are shawl effects in pretty three-quarter-length negligees of silk and lace. One of these has a deep collar, pointed back and front, very full, plaited in at the neck in narrow plaits and turning over. This gives a pretty effect around the neck. The body of the negligée is also pointed back and front.

A full-length negligée has the collar made similarly, plaited around the neck. The collar is finished with silk embroidery on the edge. The back of the garment is gathered in full beneath the collar, falling out in full lines, with a Watteau effect. There is a deep graduated flounce joined to the skirt with fagoting, and there is more fagoting in the sleeves, which also have a deep ruffle around the hands.

THIEVES AFTER CHURCH SILVER

Bulldog Faithful Guardian of Communion Service of St. Peter's Church at Westchester.

Among other possessions of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Westchester is a silver communion service, two pieces of which were presented to the church by Queen Anne. The other seven pieces, modeled after the two, are also of hammered silver, and the whole collection is held by the congregation to be practically priceless. The members are just now discussing an attempt of persons to steal the precious set. As it was the third time, the church people are beginning to think that a safer place must be found for it.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a member of the family of Sexton Isaac Butler was awakened by the family bulldog's barking. She called to Mr. Butler. He grasped a revolver and joined her. Both peered out into the darkness, but could see nothing. Presently voices were heard, and there was every indication that men were beneath the porch of the little office hard by, in which the sexton keeps the communion service in a safe. The sexton dressed and sought the place with a lantern, but with the exception of the bulldog there was no sign of life in the office.

For many years the service was kept in an iron safe. Two years ago burglars broke into the sexton's office, but were frightened away, leaving a set of fine tools and two coats behind them. They had bored two holes in the safe.

Sexton Butler purchased a new safe, a revolver, and the best-recommended bulldog in Westchester County at that time. The dog was taught to sleep on a mat in front of the safe, and he has kept guard in the little office ever since.

On Monday last at 3 o'clock in the morning the Butler family were awakened by the barking of the dog. The windows of the little office were heard to rattle, and two men were seen stealing into the woods across the way. The police were notified, but there were no arrests.

That morning the carriage factory of J. F. Barnicott, on Westchester Avenue, was broken into and relieved of some of the finest tools, amounting to $50 in value. Drills for steel and iron formed the larger part of the number taken.

Since then the residence of William H. Knox, librarian of the Huntington Library of Westchester, has been entered and robbed of silverware, clothing, and jewelry worth $300.

Another Carnegie Library.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Andrew Carnegie agrees to give $10,000 for a public library in Frankfort, providing the residents secure a site and raise an annual fund of $1,000 for maintenance. The conditions will be complied with.

Not Called to Temple Emanu-El.

James Seligman, President of the Temple Emanu-El, has announced that no call has been extended to Dr. J. Leonard Levy of Pittsburg. He says that the report of such a call was unauthorized.

MARRIED.

HAYS—STARK.—Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, by the Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Martha Stark to William J. Hays.

DIED.

ATTERBURY.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, 1903, Beulah Murray, daughter of Anthony R. Livingston and widow of Edward J. C. Atterbury, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her residence, "The Hermitage," Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BAKER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903, Almasaida C., widow of the late Joseph A. Baker and daughter of the late Greenfield Pote.
Funeral services from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Hollwega, 26 North St., New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 2 P. M.

BOYD.—On Friday, Feb. 13, 1903, William Lovett Boyd, in his 29th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 409 West 21st St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

BROWNE.—At 78 Central Park West, Manhattan, Saturday morning, Feb. 14, Marjorie, daughter of Grant Hugh and Alice E. Browne, aged two years.

CAMACHO.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, of pneumonia, Frances Eaton, wife of Simon R. Camacho.
Funeral at her residence, Park Av. and 57th St., Monday, Feb. 16, at 11:30.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

CARY.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 15, 1903, Mapiet H., wife of Ferris A. Cary, in the 60th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 62 Mamaroneck Av., White Plains, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FAULKNER.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, at his residence, 1 West Seventy-second Street, Edward H. Faulkner, in the eightieth year of his age.
Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FALLON.—On Friday, 13th inst., at her late residence, 1,900 Lexington Av., Florence E., wife of Joseph P. Fallon.
Funeral on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M., St. Paul's Church, 117th St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

MOLL.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, 1903, Ernestina F. Moll, formerly of New York, aged 76 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 148 Penn St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, 1903, at 8 o'clock.

POMEROY.—At Nyack-on-Hudson, Sunday, Feb. 15, Augusta Leonard, wife of John E. Pomeroy and daughter of Catherine E. and the late Moses G. Leonard.
Funeral service at her late residence Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Chambers St. at 1:30 P. M.

PRUYN.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 15, 1903, Sarah A. Pruyn, née Wilcoxson, wife of Isaac Pruyn.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Cedar Grove, Catskill, N. Y., Tuesday, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 12, after a short illness, Gertrude Parker, daughter of the late Dr. Charles McKnight and Gertrude Parker Smith.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Feb. 15, Mary H. Taylor, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Taylor of Middletown, N. J.
Funeral service at her residence, 51 East 58th St., at 8 P. M. Tuesday, Feb. 17. Burial service at the home of her brother, Henry C. Taylor, Middletown, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 3:30 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at his residence, 24 1st St., Troy, N. Y., William Augustus Thompson.
Funeral notice hereafter.

TIEMANN.—On Saturday, Feb. 14, 1903, Julius William Tiemann, in his 36th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 125 West 43d St., Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WOOTTON.—On Friday, Feb. 13, Mary Wright, widow of Edwin H. Wootton and daughter of the late Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A.
Funeral services at her late residence, 33 West Forty-fifth Street, on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Clinton, Conn.
Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announce with deep sorrow the death of their beloved member Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton. Funeral services on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, 33 West Forty-fifth Street.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND MEMBERS of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Edwin H. Wootton at 33 West 45th St., on Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 A. M. MARY E. HALDANE, Secretary.

FUNERAL OF DR. CURRY.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert C. Ogden, and Mr. Cassatt Present.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain and general agent of the Peabody and Slater Funds, took place this afternoon from Richmond College Chapel. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Bitting of Mount Morris, N. J., an ex-pastor in Richmond, conducted the services. Among those present were J. Pierpont Morgan, President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Robert C. Ogden, and several Trustees of the two funds.

Mr. Morgan started North this afternoon. He will stop over in Washington and take a late train for New York.

Bishop of Pittsburg Ill.

COHASSET, Mass., Feb. 15.—The Right Rev. Dr. Courtlandt Whitehead, the Bishop of Pittsburg, was taken ill this afternoon at the home of the Rev. M. H. Gates, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Bishop Whitehead preached this morning at St. Stephen's and was to speak again to-night. It is believed he will recover from his illness within a few hours.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE MORGAN, a resident of New York City, died Saturday night at the Mobile (Ala.) City Hospital, after a lingering illness. He was a native of England, and was formerly an officer in the English army. The body was shipped to-night to New York.

GEORGE HERBERT STERNS died of pneumonia yesterday in the General Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-one years of age, and had been a railroad man for many years. His father, the late John O. Sterns, was Superintendent of the Central New Jersey Railroad.

DR. G. W. SLOAN, one of the most prominent residents of Indianapolis, died there yesterday afternoon of apoplexy. He was born at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1835, and had been a druggist of National reputation. He was ex-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and in 1900 was elected Trustee of the United States Pharmaceutical Convention. He was a Thirty-third Degree Mason.

Drew Seminary Teacher's Call to Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Rev. Staley F. Davis, a teacher in the Drew Theological Seminary, has been called to the South Market Street Methodist Church to succeed the Rev. C. S. Davis, who will teach in the Anglo-Japanese College at Tokio, Japan.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 15.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARNOLD, W., 263 W. 30th St.	39	13
ACKERMAN, H., 439 W. 28th St.	3	14
ADAMS, Mary A., 291 10th Av.	71	11
BUSSAL, Edward, 174 E. 3d St.	1	13
BECK, Armand, 108 W. 90th St.	1	13
BLOUT, Mabel, 4 Bedford St.	3	13
BARRA, Vincenzo, 1 Corlears St.	1	14
BARZILAY, Elias, 156 W. 98th St.	27	13
BARRY, Margaret, 2,390 7th Av.	1	13
BARON, Bessie, 128 Allen St.	1	13
BERTHOLIN, R., 2,010 Lexington Av.	44	13
BIRNBAUM, Bertha, 748 9th Av.	1	14
BROWNE, Marjorie, 67th St. and Central Park West	2	14
BATES, William, 271 W. 146th St.	33	14
BIRNBAUM, Paul, 462 E. 83d St.	23	13
BRIZZOLARA, Maria, 211 E. 45d St.	1	13
CONWAY, Mary A., 41 3d Av.	62	13
COGSWELL, Mary A., 524 10th Av.	36	13
CAREY, Theodore, 2,134 1st Av.	1	13
CARLSON, Anna E., 228 E. 39th St.	33	11
COHEN, Maurice, 214 E. 77th St.	73	13
CAVANAGH, Julia, 68 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn	26	14
CLARK, Thomas, City Hosp.	73	13
COCCO, Elisa, 7 Delancey St.	13	14
DONOVAN, John F., St. Vincent's Hosp.	34	14
DORKOCIL, Emily, 434 E. 75th St.	3	14
DOYLE, Howard, 1,422 Park Av.	1	13
DONOVAN, C., 106 W. 104th St.	73	13
DE ROSA, Antonio, 77 James St.	30	14
DONOHUE, Mary A., 736 9th Av.	16	13
EISENKRAMER, D., 511 E. 86th St.	23	13
EIDENBARTH, C., 14 W. 64th St.	1	13
EMPARA, Anthony, 136 Hester St.	1	13
ELK, Charles, Jr., 362 E. 9th St.	1	14
EISENBERG, Yacha, 48 Broome St.	74	14
FRANK, Caroline, 166 W. 121st St.	71	14
FLYNN, Michael, 102 Washington St.	1	13
GALGOUL, Wilhelm A., 107 Washington St.	1	14
GIDDEN, Harry, 37 Columbia St.	3	14
GARABEDIAN, H., 25 E. 104th St.	11	14
GARDNER, Moritz, 223 E. 96th St.	60	13
HENNESSY, C., 111 Christopher St.	46	13
HENZE, Jennie, 386 1st Av.	1	14
HUSSLA, K., 188 East End Av.	62	13
HELLER, Mollie, 275 E. 2d St.	1	13
HAYES, Sarah, 412 W. 28th St.	33	13
HARLING, William, 14 W. 135th St.	50	13
HILLS, Washington, 128 E. 32d St.	67	13
HUGHES, Owen, 358 3d Av.	58	14
KOLTER, Mary, 159 Madison St.	1	14
KOOPFER, Nathan, 164 Delancey St.	40	13
KEMPF, Margaret, 100 Orchard St.	70	13
KRUMM, Selma, 149 E. 4th St.	62	13
LYNCH, Patrick, 24 Pearl St.	54	13
LLOYD, Sue, Germantown, Penn.	54	13
LINCK, Catherine, 78 W. 161st St.	75	13
LAMOLT, Annie, 635 E. 148th St.	65	14
LEVY, Ida, 167 Madison St.	1	13
MASUR, Max, 38 Essex St.	87	14
MORIARTY, John, 208 E. 18th St.	48	14
MORRISON, William, 532 W. 29th St.	84	14
MARCOPULOS, Panaji, 142 W. 26th St.	30	[illegible]
McKEAN, William D., 17 King's Bridge Road	1	[illegible]
McGRAW, Henry, Meriden, Conn.	35	[illegible]
McLAREN, James, 213 E. 88th St.	34	[illegible]
NOVOKULSKY, Sarah, 148 Hester St.	3	[illegible]
NORTON, Alfred T., 1,828 2d Av.	40	[illegible]
PARKINSON, Kate F., 7 W. 123d St.	1	[illegible]
PAULDING, Jennie M., 71 E. 119th St.	56	[illegible]
PRUSS, Anton, 230 E. 3d St.	1	[illegible]
PERLMUTTER, Annie, 176 Ludlow St.	23	[illegible]
SCHAFFER, Charles, 316 W. 27th St.	38	[illegible]
SLEIGHT, Harriet, 191 W. 79th St.	83	[illegible]
SERELS, Esther, 226 Monroe St.	57	[illegible]
SCHACHTER, Liser, 34 Sheriff St.	38	[illegible]
SUFSKY, Rachel, 7 Monroe St.	22	[illegible]
SIEGEL, Sally, 353 E. 15th St.	3	[illegible]
SILBERMAN, Celia, 182 Forsyth St.	6	[illegible]
WACHIMOVSKY, Ephraim, 15 Suffolk	1	[illegible]
WULFF, Elenore, 14 E. 118th St.	1	14
ZUNING, Caesar, 15 E. 119th St.	28	13

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
CRONK, A. M., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLLINS, John, St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COFFEY, Michael, Seton Hosp.	34	[illegible]
DOUGLASS, Mary, 376 E. 135th St.	36	[illegible]
FIERNO, Katie, Riverside Hosp.	14	[illegible]
FREESE, Henry, Lincoln Hosp.	19	[illegible]
MORGAN, Jane, St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, Delia, 669 E. 145th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, William, 784 E. 149th St.	1	[illegible]
McDONALD, John, 848 E. 141st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCARTHY, Ellen, St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHAEFFER, W., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOLFF, F. N., 2,630 Walton Av.	1	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ANCEAUME, Emelie, 58 Hall St.	1	[illegible]
BOHAN, Daniel, 287 Pacific St.	40	[illegible]
BOLITA, Adam, 227 Kent Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIGGART, A., Cumberland St. Hosp.	31	14
BUCKLEY, Timothy J., Chester St., near Blake	70	[illegible]
BRENNER, David, 34 Humboldt St.	51	14
BECKER, Anne, 75 Montrose Av.	1	[illegible]
CONWAY, John J., 482 Classon Av.	48	[illegible]
CRANE, Isaac B., Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORCORAN, M., 159 Palmetto St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CURTNER, Paul C., 394 President St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CULLAM, William B., St. Cath. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARBERRY, Thomas, 244 Gold St.	1	[illegible]
CRONIN, James, 176 Tillary St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEMAREST, James A., 420 Vanderbilt Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FISCHER, Julia, 140 Scholes St.	1	[illegible]
FINNESSEY, Ann, St. Peter's Hosp.	51	[illegible]
GEHRKEN, Louisa B., 2,307 Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDBERG, L., 378 Bushwick Av.	1	[illegible]
GORDON, Mary E., Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HANLEY, John J., 272 Emerson Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAYMAN, Abraham, 67 Nevins St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOYCE, Joseph A., 17 Madison St.	1	[illegible]
JORDAN, David W., 161 Jay St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIMMELMAN, Lena, 187 Belmont Av.	3	[illegible]
MONE, Anthony, 832 Metropolitan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYER, Susanna, 191 Leonard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARSH, William T., 289 S. 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MELIE, Patrick, 448 De Kalb Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUELLER, Henry, 180 Stagg St.	1	[illegible]
MEYER, Henry W., 208 20th St.	1	[illegible]
MONAHAN, Julia, 239 Plymouth St.	3	[illegible]
MILLER, Albert, Bergen St. and Carlton Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAKEL, Lena, 139 Ten Eyck St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCORMACK, Mary, 8 State St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOONAN, Ella F., 231 Myrtle Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OHLAND, Irene, 1,323 Fulton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'DELL, Abe J., 238 Ellery St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, J. J., Oceanic Walk, C. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLSEN, George, 218 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETERSON, Otis A. R., foot 22d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAFFERTY, Ann, Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICH, William H., 40 Powell St.	1	[illegible]
REDLEIN, Henry M., 28 Boerum Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENSING, Anna M., 201 Herkimer St.	1	[illegible]
SILVESTER, A. W., 651 De Kalb Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMIDT, G. F., 1,000 De Kalb Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHNEIDER, Fannie, 44 Osborn St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHANNON, Ann, 247 51st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOWNE, Amanda N., 58 Prospect Pl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIGLOTTE, Lorenzo, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOORHIS, Herbert, Rockaway Av. and Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Has reached a paid circulation of

536,000

COPIES

With this week's issue. There are no returned unsold copies from newsdealers. No premiums to subscribers. No clubbing with other publications at cut rates. No sample copy editions. This enormous circulation depends upon editorial management first—and liberal advertising second.

Every copy is bought to be read.

There is no other inducement. Advertisers always find this kind of a circulation more profitable than other kinds, consisting merely of large figures.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

E. W. HAZEN, Manager, Home Insurance Building, Chicago, Illinois. E. W. SPAULDING, Advertising Director, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. A. B. HITCHCOCK, Manager, Berkshire Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Rain Will Not Spot"
Priestley's "Cravenette" MOHAIRS.
They come in Black, Navy, Gray and many fancy effects.
B. Priestley & Co. and Cravenette stamped on the wrong side.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE
You'll never suffer with chapped or irritated skin if you use
Velcrema
It keeps the skin as soft as velvet—most delicate skin preparation made—try it after shaving—25c.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ... Manager
Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin, IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH, Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"A great success."—Herald. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SAT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ... Manager
Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SAT.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ... Manager
Xtra Matinee Feb. 23, Washington's Birthday.
75th Time. Feb. 25 HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEES DAILY AT 3 O'CLOCK
Except Sat. and Monday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M.
Charles B. Dillingham's Production of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Great Success,
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
With MILLIE JAMES—"The Pocket Duse."
"You Must See The Little Princess."—Sun.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8. Mats., 2:15.
To-night, at 8 o'clock,
Mats. This Week Wednesday and Saturday.
Mats Next Week Monday and Saturday.
JAMES T. POWERS
and company of comedians and singers in Geo. W. LEDERER'S Latest Production
THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY,
The Jewel of Asia.
By Frederic Ranken and Harry B. Smith. Composed by Ludwig Englander.
First Matinee Wednesday.

GARDEN THEATRE, Madison Av. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN ... Manager
4th Xtra Hamlet Matinee, To-Morrow (Tuesday) at 1:45.
Annual engagement of Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN
Management Daniel Frohman.
EVERY EVENING, 8. Matinee Saturday, 2.
If I Were King.
Washington's Birthday Mat., If I Were King

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St. nr. B'way, at 8:15
CHARLES FROHMAN ... Manager
Eve., 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:15.
"A roar of laughter."—Herald.
"Only big comedy hit of the season."—Sun.
Kirke La Shelle's production of the
Earl of Pawtucket
By Augustus Thomas.
With Elizabeth Tyree and Lawrence D'Orsay.
Xtra Matinee Feb 23, (Washington's Birthday.)

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
Xtra Mat. Feb. 23. MR. BLUE BEARD. 5th Week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Tel. 703-38.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY IN CLYDE FITCH'S SMARTEST,
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.

1838. 1903.
EMERALD BALL at the WALDORF-ASTORIA
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18TH, 1903.
GRAND CONCERT at 9 P. M.
BY SHANNON'S 23D REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets, (admitting Gentleman and Ladies,) $5.00.
Proceeds devoted to the Brooklyn R. C. Orphan Asylums.
Tickets on sale at Tyson's Agencies, Manhattan; and at Chandler's, 439 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success
SULTAN OF SULU
"Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun.
Xtra Mat. Washington's Birthday, Mon., Feb. 23.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Feb'y 19. BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER
SAT. Aft., Feb'y 21. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY SAM DEVERE'S OWN CO BURLESQUE and VAUDEVILLE.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW MACK LAST WEEK.
in His Best Play, THE BOLD SOGER BOY.
Wk. Com. Monday Mat., Feb. 23, THE SMART SET.

CIRCLE, 60TH AND B'WAY. DAILY MATINEE. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
WIZARD OF OZ Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE

BELASCO THEATRE Ev. 8. Mats. Sat. & Washington D'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

H & S Hurtig & Seamon, W. 125th. Robert Hilliard & Co., Gardner & Madders; others. Mat. To-Day

GRAND—A Desperate Chance

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. MABELLE GILMAN in "THE MOCKING BIRD."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEES EVERY DAY, 25c. MAGDA.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. IN OLD KENTUCKY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. The Sporting Duchess

Mrs. Osborn's PLAYHOUSE. 'Ye Elizabethan Stage. ROMEO & JULIET.

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. EAST LYNNE.

MANY HANDBALL MATCHES

Jersey City-Brooklyn Game Was Postponed Until Sunday.

Drew and Partner Won Their Games in the Home-and-Home Series—The Dunnes Play Well.

Owing to the sudden death of one of the Jersey City Club's handball players, the intercity handball match between Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr., of Brooklyn, and "Mike" Egan and James Flaherty of Jersey City, which was to have begun yesterday, was postponed until next Sunday. A great gathering of handball experts and visitors from Brooklyn arrived at Egan's Jersey City court early in the day to see the opening games of the home-and-home series, and in order not to disappoint them a special exhibition match was arranged between Brooklyn and Jersey City players, which ended in a draw, each side having won and lost two games.

James Dunne, Sr., and James Dunne, Jr., of Brooklyn played "Mike" Egan, the world's handball champion, who selected Edward Ficke of Jersey City as a partner. It certainly proved to be one of the fastest and most evenly contested matches played this season in the Mercer Street court, and if the light, which was very poor all day, had permitted the game's being continued to a decision, it is a question as to which side would have won.

The elder Dunne, who for years has been as prominent as "Phil" Casey among Brooklyn handball players, surprised every one by his agility and strong play. Father and son gave a very fine exhibition of their playing powers, and in many of the long rallies, of which there were quite a few, the Brooklyn pair really outplayed the champion and his partner. Very few aces were made on service, and while the Dunnes relieved each other in accepting the "tossing" of the Jersey City experts, "Mike" Egan took the long end of the game all through, leaving the inplaying to his partner, Ficke.

The Dunnes played very well together, as they understand each other perfectly, and they were particularly successful in their team work during rallies. Egan played splendidly, his work with either hand being effective, and some of his long "kills" were judged to a fraction of an inch. His service was puzzling at times, but his best work was during the rallies, in which his rapid returns were the principal features. The Jersey men won the first game and the Dunnes got the second. The third was pretty even up to the sixth hand, when the score stood 16 to 15 in favor of Egan and Ficke, and they outplayed the Brooklyn men from that point, winning by 21 to 16. Egan and Ficke had the better of the fourth and last game in the first three hands, the score being 8—3 in their favor, but the Dunnes soon pulled themselves together and won out in the eighth hand, 21—19.

Before this game Egan played a handicap series of five sets, in each of which he conceded ten aces to Dan Bruder of Harrison, whom he defeated three games out of five. There was a good match decided between J. Hanlon and George Nees, and Thomas McCabe and William O'Keefe, the first pair winning the first and last of three games. Nees then played three singles with George Cannon and won them all. The scores follow:

J. Dunne, Sr., and J. Dunne, Jr.	16	21	16	21
"Mike" Egan and E. Ficke	21	17	21	19

"Mike" Egan	21	21	12	16	21
D. Bruder (10 aces)	15	14	21	21	17

J. Hanlon and G. Nees	21	9	21
T. McCabe and W. O'Keefe	13	21	16

G. Nees	21	21	21
C. Cannon	18	2	15

The final games of the home-and-home series, which was begun at Caulfield's Brooklyn court a week ago between Oliver Drew and M. Ryan of the Brooklyn Handball Court, and P. J. Corby and T. Holmes of Caulfield's Court, were decided at the Degraw Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Each side won three games, and as Drew and Ryan had won three out of five last week, they won the match. The contest was watched with considerable interest by the players who frequent both courts, and the result was so close that a return match is to be arranged. Several good games were played during the day, and the scores of the most important follow:

O. Drew and M. Ryan	10	21	21	14	18	21
P. J. Corby and T. Holmes	21	18	16	21	21	7

O. Drew and W. L. Jones	21	21	21
Dr. Shea and J. Corbett	11	14	1

J. O'Donnell and J. Hurley	21	21	17
W. Tierney and W. Needham	19	16	21

C. Raleigh	16	21	17
W. L. Jones	21	19	21

H. Regan	21	21	5	19	18
M. O'Donnell	18	12	21	21	21

More handball games were decided in Caulfield's Brooklyn court yesterday than on any "club day" this season, as there were several visiting players as well as club members among the contestants. Following are the principal scores:

J. Murphy and J. O'Neill	21	16	21
M. Cassen and J. O'Brien	17	21	10

J. Murray and W. Cox	17	21	21
H. Burke and C. Donohue	21	15	14

D. Geoghegan and J. Campbell	21	17	19
C. Donohue and J. Carroll	17	21	21

J. Fogarty and J. Carroll	21	21	21
D. Geoghegan and J. Campbell	17	18	16

P. Hennessy	21	17	21
M. Kennedy	15	21	13

R. Ladley	21	21	15
P. Holmes	17	19	21

J. Quinn	16	21	18
J. Carroll	21	17	21

J. Fogarty	17	19	15
J. Carroll	21	21	21

MAJOR TAYLOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Winning Races and Preaching—Cycling More Lucrative Than the Professions.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 17.—"Major" Taylor, who comes from America as the champion cyclist of the world, has been making some good records in Sydney, where he has proved himself to be a better man than any of his competitors. He has won many big prizes, and is making money at a rapid rate. He is to be in Melbourne next week, and the Australian Natives' Association has paid him £100 to ride in their biggest event—a distance of two miles. He will also meet Robl, the champion pace-follower of the world, and Piet Dickentman, the champion of Europe, who have been breaking down all past records behind cycle motors. The performances of these two men have revolutionized cycling in the antipodes.

It is quite a usual thing to see 20,000 spectators at a bicycle race, and the first prize in the Australian wheel race, a distance of two miles, is £450. It was only a few years ago that another American cyclist, William Martin, came to Australia, and he has made so much out of cycling that he is now worth many thousand pounds. On one occasion, by backing himself to win against the field, he took as much as £10,000 from one bookmaker. "Major" Taylor is fair upon the road toward making a fortune also. He combines cycling with preaching in Methodist chapels on Sundays. Any champion cyclist can earn in Australia far more than the best paid editors, university professors, or nine-tenths of the legal profession. Australia is essentially a land of muscle against brains, with all the advantage on the side of muscle, so far as profit is concerned.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Foy, with Short Handicap, Won the Star Athletic Club's Event.

John Foy, with a handicap of 30 seconds, won the six and one-half mile handicap cross country run for members of the Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, yesterday, by 20 yards, from John Donahue, who had an allowance of 3 minutes. In all fourteen runners started, and all of them finished. Although the snow and rain had made the going very heavy, excellent time was made, Foy's actual time was 36:09. Prizes were awarded to the first four men, and R. W. Kennedy, one of the two scratch men, got fourth place.

The route lay along Vernon Avenue to Webster Avenue and Recreation Park; thence to Woodside and back through Thompson and Mott Avenues home. Foy caught up with the limit men before they had gone four miles, and had the race well in hand all the way from that point. Following is the order at the finish, with the handicaps and actual time of the competitors:

	Runner.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
1.	John Foy	0:30	36:09
2.	John Donahue	3:00	38:38
3.	Dan Kennedy	2:30	38:46
4.	R. W. Kennedy	Scratch	36:45
5.	T. Kennedy	Scratch	37:32
6.	J. Moriarty	2:30	40:30
7.	A. Kerns	5:30	44:04
8.	H. W. Schell	2:30	39:22
9.	J. Butler	4:15	45:28
10.	Thomas Winfield	5:30	45:39
11.	Thomas Kelly	1:30	45:30
12.	W. Greene	4:15	52:15
13.	Thomas Whelan / Q. Riley	3:30 / 3:00	51:30 / 52:00

Relay Race for Small Boys.

At the fourteenth annual indoor scholastic games of the Barnard School Athletic Association, in the Eighth Regiment Armory Saturday, March 7, at 2 P. M., one of the most interesting contests will probably be the midget relay, in which each youngster runs one circuit of the track, or 146 yards. Teams have been entered from all the preparatory schools within a radius of 100 miles, and many future collegiate champions may be among the lads who will meet. Other events will be 50-yard, novice; 60-yard, and 220-yard for boys under sixteen; 60-yard, 440-yard, 880-yard, one mile, shot put, and pole vault open to all, and 440-yard for novices. Entries close with W. J. Cahill, Barnard School, 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, March 1.

Trophy for International Chess.

The trophy to be contested for this Spring in the international cable chess tournament between representatives of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia for this country, and Oxford and Cambridge for England, will be a large silver shield presented by Isaac L. Rice of New York. The shield is crowned by the coat of arms of Great Britain, and is surrounded by two palm branches. A globe, on which appears America and Great Britain, joined by the Atlantic cable, constitutes the central figure of the trophy, and at the right and left of the globe stand figures of Columbia and Britannia, each holding the National flag of the other's country crossed above the world. The trophy is valued at $1,250.

Scottish Curlers to Play Here.

A delegation from the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland, which has been playing in the Canadian cities since December, will arrive here this week. Matches have been arranged, and it is expected that they will be played on Van Cortlandt Lake or in the Hoboken Rink. An option has been secured for St. Nicholas Rink for Friday in case the other places are not available. On Friday evening the visiting curlers will be the guests of the Grand National Curling Club at a banquet at the Hotel Manhattan. Ex-Senator W. D. Edwards will preside.

Colgate Wins at Basket Ball.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Colgate University basket ball team last night defeated the team of Syracuse University by the score of 49 to 3. The game was characterized by the admirable team play of Colgate, the visitors being outclassed at every point. The line-up:

Syracuse.	Position.	Colgate.
Twambly	Right Forward	Runge
Considence	Left Forward	Brooks
Housenock	Centre	Stringer
Brady	Right Guard	Brightam
Goodwin	Left Guard	Tambiyn

Referee—Ivan H. Benedict.

Oldfield Challenges Fournier.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—Barney Oldfield, the Detroit chauffeur, will issue a challenge to Henri Fournier or Winton for a series of automobile races for anything up to $50,000 a side. Oldfield's manager, Glenn B. Stuart of Charlotte, leaves for Chicago to-day for the automobile show to see Winton.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Special Notice.—The indisposition of Mr. Anthes compels the management to substitute "Aida" to-night for "Die Meistersinger."
To-night at 8—AIDA. Gadski; Homer, Marilly; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 18, at 8—FAUST. Nordica, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 19, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special prices. DAS RHEINGOLD. Ruess-Belce, Schumann-Heink, Marilly, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 20, at 8—OTELLO. Seygard, Marilly; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 21, at 2—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 21, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. Special prices. DIE WALKUERE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Marilly, Seygard, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Elmblad, Conductor, Hertz.
Tues. Evg., Feb. 24, at 7:30 SIEGFRIED
Sat. Ev., Feb. 28, at 7:30 GOETTERDAEMMERUNG (Completing the "Ring" Cycle at Special Prices.)
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th... At 8:15 Daniel Frohman, M'g'r. Matinees Wednesday & Sat'y & on Feb. 23, 2:15.
Every evening until further notice.
2nd MONTH
The merry musical riot in three acts. KLAW AND ERLANGER'S
THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES
by HARRY B. SMITH and GUS KERKER.
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

DALY'S 5 Thursdays 5 Fridays AT 3.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
"PORTUGAL," March 5 and 6; "DENMARK," March 12 and 13; "SWEDEN," March 19 and 20; "NORWAY," (the Fjords) March 26 and 27; "NORWAY," (the Midnight Sun,) April 2 and 3. Sale of seats begins Monday, Feb. 23.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday. DALY'S TO-MORROW, at 3:30 P. M.
SAM FRANKO'S LAST CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC.
MME. GERTRUDE STEIN, Soloist.
Seats ready at box office and Ditson's.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
SPECIAL MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MOND., FEB. 23.
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
Monday, March 2, 150th Performance, Souvenirs.

NEW YORK, B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15.
Closed To-night and To-morrow for Preparation.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVE.
WILLIAMS AND WALKER,
in their new farce, "IN DAHOMEY."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. SEATS ON SALE.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
100TH TIME WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
LAST 2 WEEKS MRS. FISKE in MARY OF MAGDALA.

VICTORIA BLANCHE WALSH in TO-MORROW NIGHT RESURRECTION

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
John C. Fisher & Thos. W. Ryley's great revival
FLORODORA.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. TO-NIGHT MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
BONN'S FAREWELL WEEK.
To-night, last time "DER PASTORSSOHN."

WEST END The Village Postmaster

AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE

Winner of the Circuit des Ardennes Race Describes His Ride.

Cost of Keeping an Automobile by Persons of Moderate Means—Expenses of Running Light Vehicle.

Charles Jarrott, the English automobilist, who won the famous Circuit des Ardennes race last year, gave a very entertaining and instructive account of his racing experiences recently. He began with the night before the race, when he found himself in Bastogne without a bed, and had brought home to him in a very forcible manner how many difficulties the racing man competing on foreign soil has to contend with.

"Here the philosophy I had gained in my Continental experiences assisted me," said Mr. Jarrott, "because I am perfectly certain that it was only through the extraordinary sight I must have presented that made one of the villagers come up to me and eventually offer me a bed in his home. It must certainly have struck him as being peculiar to see me at 9 o'clock at night sitting in the middle of the road on my bag smoking a cigarette. No reason could have presented itself to his mind for my extraordinary conduct, hence his curiosity and inquiries of my trouble. However, I got my bed, and fared better than if I had put up in the only hotel in the village."

While talking about the hotel Mr. Jarrott referred to the weird sight the yard of that hotel presented the night prior to the race, for, owing to the influx of visitors, racing men, tourists, and mechanicians, everything in the place was eaten up, and beds were impossible to obtain. As for a room to eat in, this was an unheard-of luxury. It was certainly amusing to see such lights in the automobile world as Clement, de Knyff, Baron de Caters, Prince d'Arenburg, Baron de Crawhes, and a host of others sitting around ordinary packing cases in the hotel yard, which was practically a stableyard, endeavoring to eat their dinner—and a very rough dinner, too—by the light of many tallow candles.

Coming to the race, Mr. Jarrott says: "My own ideas in regard to the race itself were somewhat peculiar, as I started feeling perfectly indifferent as to the result, which was somewhat different from the keenness I had previously felt at the start of other races in which I had competed, and it was only after I had really got going that the exhilaration of speed affected me, and I was going as fast as I could.

"In the first fifty kilometres the sight of Jenatzy and his mechanician mixed up in a heap of broken fragments of what had previously been a complete motor car was not reassuring, but it was only the beginning of a series of such sights.

"Charron, de Caters, de Crawhes, and a number of others piled themselves up at one corner or another, and as all the cars had been started the dust soon began to assert itself, and then the real troubles began.

"In the open stretches, where the wind was able to take effect on the dust, the road was clearer; but in the pine forests, where the dust was unable to escape, the air was more like a November fog in London than anything else I could describe. It was no use slackening speed, however, and on and on we went, with no other means of knowing that we were on the road, except from an occasional glimpse of the treetops on either side.

"My car was going wonderfully well, and as we passed car after car I could not help thinking that it was too good to last. At the corner at Longlers we executed a perfect manoeuvre in turning clean around on the dust—a performance I repeated again two turns later.

"Half way through, a bottle of champagne, handed up at the sharp turn at Bastogne, had a very reviving effect, and we gained four minutes on the next turn. This little incident seemed to amuse the foreign crowd immensely, and marvelous stories were told after the race of the large number of bottles of champagne I had consumed en route, which, if they had been true, would have given me a capacity equal to that of the gasoline tank on my car.

"The best racing I had for any distance was with Vanderbilt, and for nearly 100 kilometers we were endeavoring to get away from each other, and as there were only a few yards between us all the time, (and we were, of course, passing other cars rapidly,) I think I can safely say that it was the most exciting piece of driving I have had.

"At the end of the fifth turn I stopped to make sure I had sufficient gasoline and water to carry me through, and it was there that Mr. Johnson told me that I had not passed Gabriel, and that he was just in front, and I realized that my last fifty-three miles would be a stern chase. The dust by this time was fearful, and as we sped on I wondered if I could ever do it.

"On and on we went, and yet I could see no sign of Gabriel on the Mors. Eventually, about thirty kilometers from the finish, I caught sight of a car far ahead, which we gradually overhauled. Sitting in the dust—unable to see a thing, and yet unable to pass—I knew perfectly that the car in front was traveling, if not as fast, nearly as fast as my own, and therefore it must be Gabriel.

"There was no question now of slowing at corners or taking things easy. It was a question, Who is to finish first?

"Striving my utmost I could not get by, when suddenly the car in front slowed, and it was only by a hair's breadth that I managed to escape dashing it from behind. Gabriel had stopped, and we were alone—only seven kilometers to the finish—and we thundered down the long hill into Bastogne and pulled up amid the greatest excitement. The time was 5:53:00 for 321 miles, including two stoppages.

"It was only after the finish of this race that I realized how perfect everything had to be before it was possible to absolutely win. Had I known less, and therefore given away more, the race would not have been mine.

"With my car going splendidly, a straightaway course, no stoppages, no towns, nothing to bother one, merely to drive and keep driving, I was able to win my first race on Continental soil. I took greater pleasure in winning when I realized that other cars better than my own were competing against me, and that by taking all legitimate risks and a few illegitimate ones I was able to win."

In conclusion, Mr. Jarrott gives the following advice to those who would like to race yet do not participate because they cannot win: "Race first, obtain the necessary experience, and, provided you have the necessary amount of skill and judgment, that good luck which at one time or another visits all of us who take part in competitive sport will visit you, and your turn as the winner of one of the big events will come."

When the question of the expense of keeping an automobile is discussed it is remarkable what results frequently are figured by persons who overlook from their calculations the wide differences in the various types of cars and the equally great divergence in the nature of the demands made upon them by different classes of users. For example, at a recent meeting of an automobile club a member read a paper on the subject of "Automobiles for Men of Moderate Means," in which he figured a total of $1,650 a year for running expenses.

Now, this amount obviously is more than most persons whose means are moderate would think of spending each year, and even more than they would care to give for a motor vehicle to start with. Always excepting the item of repairs, dependent upon the good quality or otherwise of the car, and the condition in which it leaves the factory, the cost of keeping a light automobile such as is acquired by a man of moderate means is actually very small.

All the stories of colossal expenditure on tires and other excessive expenses invariably relate to powerful and expensive cars. A case, for example, which illustrates how cheaply a small car can be run was adduced at the discussion in question of an owner who had driven no less than 7,000 miles, and the following was his bill of expenses for that period: Gasoline, $68; oil and grease, $14; valves and other small replacements, $22; sparking plugs, $7; heavy repairs, including thorough overhauling, $113; tire repairs, $36; miscellaneous expenses, including accessories and clothing, $90; total, $350. The total expenditure per mile was therefore 5 cents, which is surely not out of the way for a luxurious mode of progression, as one goes where one likes and when one likes, on an automobile, subject to none of the limitations which railway traveling involves.

A man of moderate means may say that $350 is more than he would care to pay per annum for the use of a motor vehicle; but, in that event, all that he has to avoid is the use of his car to so liberal an extent. A Saturday trip to the country and back by train costs a few dollars only; but a man may run up a considerable bill in railway fares if he indulges in the luxury of going away every Saturday throughout the year, yet that does not make railway traveling dear.

A thousand miles is a much longer distance than it looks on paper; and, taking into consideration the amount of bad weather, particularly in Winter, the private owner of a light automobile will probably find 3,000 miles as much as he can conveniently cover within twelve months, unless he drives regularly to town and back. Now, 3,000 miles at 5 cents per mile, is only $150, which can scarcely be called a serious item. It may even be doubted whether his bill would amount to that sum, for the first year, at any rate, for the car ought to require no overhauling, and the estimate of $350 is based on a tabulation which includes a considerable item for accessories and clothing, which ought to be charged to the prime cost, and not to running expenses. It is quite within the bounds of probability that a small car may be run at an average of 3 cents per mile by any one who will take the trouble to attend to the vehicle himself.

If there were fewer steep hills in this country there would be no difficulty in the way of providing a cheap, light automobile that would content most members of the community. Unfortunately, however, many are not content to crawl up hill, and so aspire to more power. Power means price, however, and until that premise is appreciated the man of moderate means will not be content to moderate his ideals. So far from all motor-cars being nearly alike in respect of efficiency, money alone can produce greater variations than can be paralleled under any other condition of travel. The fastest trotter that ever wore harness is not as much faster than a truck horse as an expensive motor-car is faster than one that is cheap and low-powered. The cheap car is even better value for money than the ultra-expensive one, but it is absurd to expect as much from the former as the latter in the way of actual efficiency. Strangely enough, this fact is ignored by all parties alike. It is a common thing to see a driver of a small car visibly chagrined at being overtaken by a much more expensive and powerful vehicle, and it is equally common to hear the owner of a car answering to the latter description bragging about the way in which he passed another vehicle; yet all the time the significant factor was present in the situation that the one car cost perhaps $600 and the other $6,000.

All things considered, the purchaser of a small, cheap car is very well off, and if he will only content himself with moderate speed uphill he has less to complain of, relatively to price, than the buyer of an expensive car. To those not already aware of the fact, for example, it may here be stated that the maker who produces both a two-cylinder and a four-cylinder car makes considerably more profit out of the latter than the former, so that the buyer of the faster vehicle pays well for his extra speed.

There is one way, moreover, in which the would-be owner of a small car can successfully adapt himself to the situation. Let him be content with a two-seated vehicle, and not aspire to a four-seated car unless it has plenty of power. For while weight is not of much consequence on the level, and even assists momentum, it is everything going uphill, and the car built to carry two can be geared very differently from the one which has seats for four, and will go up hill much better. The light gasoline cars which have been placed upon the market within the last year or so, with seats for two only, have been exceedingly successful, and largely upon account of their hill-climbing ability.

TO DISCUSS ELIGIBILITY.

Yale and Harvard Will Consider Joint Rules—Yale's Regulations.

The eligibility regulations now in force at Yale, which will be considered by Yale and Harvard at the meeting to be held in the near future for the discussion of joint eligibility rules, are as follows:

1. No professional athlete and no man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or any emolument whatsoever by reason of his connection with athletics, such as the receiving of board for playing Summer baseball, coaching or acting as a teacher in any branch of athletics whatsoever, shall represent any university athletic association at Yale.

2. No man shall be eligible for any university athletic association of Yale who is not a candidate for a degree in a course requiring at least two years' residence and attendance upon not less than eight hours of recitations or lectures per week. No graduate student shall be eligible to represent any university athletic association of Yale unless he is pursuing a course of study requiring attendance upon at least eight hours of recitations or lectures a week and has satisfied the Faculty of his intention of completing said course of recitations or lectures for the entire college year.

3. No man who has attended recitations or lectures in any other college or university shall be eligible to represent any university athletic association of Yale until he has been enrolled in Yale University for at least one calendar year, and during said year has been a bona-fide member of Yale University.

4. No man who has been dropped from his class for neglect of studies, or who has resigned because of his inability to maintain the required grade of scholarship, shall be eligible to represent any university athletic association of Yale until he is readmitted to his class or until one calendar year after his resignation, or the time of his being dropped, or at the discretion of the Faculty.

5. No student shall take part in any contest of a university athletic association in any one branch of athletics for more than four years.

The year or years during which any man shall have represented upon any of its teams any other college shall be reckoned as if he has been a member of a university athletic association of Yale for this period.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 14th day of February, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption ... $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$396,437,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$396,437,069
Silver dollars	462,129,000	Silver certificates outstanding	462,129,000
Silver dollars of 1890	684,837	Treasury notes outstanding	22,551,000
Silver bullion of 1890	21,866,163		
Total	$883,097,069	Total	$883,097,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,644,544.61	
Gold certificates	21,967,830.00	
Standard silver dollars	12,957,714.00	
Silver certificates	5,714,443.00	
Silver bullion	919,757.17	
United States notes	6,115,601.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	38,059.00	
National banknotes	19,560,582.42	
Subsidiary silver coin	8,364,552.21	
Fractional currency	157.57	
Minor coin	777,182.49	
		$157,000,273.47
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,870,882.45	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,194,452.43	
Total	$150,065,334.88	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	425,259.85	
		150,490,594.73
Total		$307,490,868.20
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,376,116.91	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,762,742.61	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,907,565.19	
Post Office Department account	6,341,630.17	
Miscellaneous items	1,457,442.25	
		84,845,497.13
Available cash balance		$222,645,471.07

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,015,832.29	$9,991,537.34	$184,319,224.48
Internal revenue	747,575.59	8,189,330.03	145,561,496.21
Miscellaneous	32,981.10	4,758,441.82	27,688,375.32
Total receipts	$1,796,388.98	$22,939,309.19	$357,569,096.96
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	295,000.00	6,060,000.00	80,545,513.07
War	120,000.00	2,840,000.00	76,546,360.71
Navy	360,000.00	2,490,000.00	50,027,488.55
Indians	5,000.00	475,000.00	8,776,626.15
Pensions	575,000.00	8,750,000.00	90,557,139.46
Interest	200,000.00	1,500,600.00	22,187,712.21
Total expenditures	$1,555,000.00	$22,115,000.00	$328,640,840.15
Excess of receipts over expenditures	241,388.98	824,309.19	28,928,255.81
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,222,466.81	9,777,302.40	158,134,618.01
Internal revenue	473,002.84	9,017,367.71	172,433,858.04
Receipts from all sources last year	1,756,546.64	20,224,598.80	351,566,325.55
Expenditures last year	1,705,000.00	18,995,000.00	290,638,174.26
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	300,000.00	2,358,810.00	15,913,267.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	61,200.00	1,898,302.50	14,120,900.30
Notes received for current redemption	228,391.00	7,808,039.00	116,662,512.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$62,223,983.00	$5,755,587.00	$67,979,570.00
This fiscal year	3,318,345.00	676,247.00	3,994,592.00
This month	147,735.00	43,150.00	190,885.00
This day	17,070.00	6,800.00	23,870.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	62,223,983.00	5,755,587.00	67,979,570.00
This fiscal year	3,318,345.00	676,247.00	3,994,592.00
This month	147,735.00	43,150.00	190,885.00
This day	17,070.00	6,800.00	23,870.00

Conditions for Hartford Futurity.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 15.—The conditions of the Hartford Futurity, the value of which is $15,000, for foals of this year, were announced yesterday by the management of Charter Oak Park.

The race is for three heats, one mile each, each heat being a race, with $2,500 to the first and $500 to the second colt in each heat. In the case of a dead heat the money is to be divided. At the end of the third heat $4,500 more will be divided among the starters according to their standing on the summary, $3,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third. Fifteen hundred dollars is reserved for three-year-old pacers, of which $1,000 goes to the first, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third, in a race of mile heats, best two in three.

Shooting for J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Cup.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 15.—A large crowd gathered at the grounds of the Florida Gun Club yesterday afternoon to watch the shooting for the cup presented by J. D. Crimmins, Jr., President of the club, and for decanters presented by Dr. J. E. Emerson. E. A. Mulliken of Boston won both sweeps, making twenty straight kills. The scores:

First Sweep.—E. A. Mulliken, 10; J. S. S. Remsen, 9; J. E. Emerson, 9; P. Smith, 8.

Second Sweep.—E. A. Mulliken, 10; J. S. S. Remsen, 9; J. E. Emerson, 9; A. Day, 9; J. M. King, 9.

There was an entrance fee of $10 for each sweep, and the money was divided between the four who tied on nine in the second sweep.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Wagons, open and top, new, second-hand; suitable for any business; windlass, furniture, and rack trucks at low prices. 204 East 24th St.

At Bargain—Brewster brougham, family surrey, top buggy, Waldorf trap; elegant harness. 232 West 40th St.

Several teams of truck horses for sale. Hartig & Beinhauer, 541 West 43d St.

Automobiles.

Hall's touring car; the only automobile made that runs as if on wings; positively no vibration, or friction. New York Agent, Larkin's Auto Station, 148 East 49th St.

The Warwick runabouts, surreys, and tonneaus, with the De Dion 8-horse power motor, now on exhibition. Long Acre Automobile Depot, 307 West 44th St.

Waverley Electric Runabouts, Stanhopes, and Surreys ready for prompt delivery; write for catalogue. Kirkpatrick & Haradon, 27 East 35th St.

For Sale—12-horse power Panhard, in first-class condition, five lamps, two French horns, two baskets, and tools. 307 West 44th St.

Two Wintons, in good order; one 7½ h. p. Panhard, canopy top, in first-class order; cheap. Larkin, 148 East 49th St.

A Waverley Runabout, slightly used; perfect order; a bargain. Kirkpatrick & Haradon, 27 East 35th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,647.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES DUFORT, individually and as a member of the firm of Frances & Dufort, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Dufort, individually and as a member of the firm of Frances & Dufort, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Charles Dufort was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 14, 1903.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr., GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN, Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-law6mM

THOMPSON, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. THOMPSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1903. LEO SWATTS, D. W. MARTIN, Executors. f9-law6mM

Sporting Goods.

SPECIAL
MONDAY & TUESDAY.
The word "SPECIAL" in our ad. means goods at or below cost, or money cheerfully refunded.
HENDRICKSON PULLEY EXERCISER
A complete home gymnasium, used properly it exercises and develops almost every muscle in the human body. 79c Value, $1.25.
HENDRICKSON WRIST MACHINE
Invaluable for gymnasts, stenographers, writers, pianists, &c., to strengthen the wrists and prevent cramps. Value 50c. Per Pair 29c
Sporting Goods-Six Stores
Ingersoll
67 Cortlandt. 111 Nassau. 125th St., cor. 7th Av. 25 W. 42d St., N. Y. 1197 Bed'd Av., Bklyn. 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD A. PRICE, as executor, and CAROLINE M. BUTTERFIELD, as executrix, &c., plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. GILBERT, FRANK W. GILBERT, HENRIETTA GEISSMAN, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

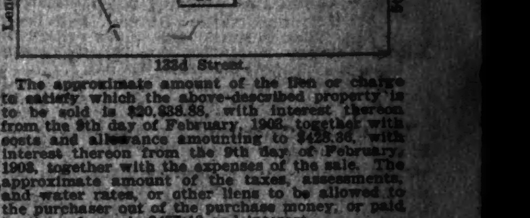
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining on the easterly side thereof, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the land hereby conveyed and partly on that adjoining on the west, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street twenty-six feet to the point or place of beginning, said property being now known as No. 24 West 134th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 155 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 24 West 134th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,838.88, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $428.36, with interest thereon from the 9th day of February, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $457.48 and interest.

Dated New York, 14th day of February, 1903.

MATT H. ELLIS, Referee.

f16-2aw3wM&Thm10

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,322.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE MEYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Meyer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1902, the said George Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 14th, 1903.

NO. 5,541.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HERMAN BEHR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Behr of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 7th, 1903.

NO. 5,309.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JAMES HENRY FLETCHER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James Henry Fletcher of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 30th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 30th, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS GLASSMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Glassman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOHN M. STEWART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John M. Stewart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 14, 1903.

NO. 5,501.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. WAHL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick A. Wahl, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Frederick A. Wahl was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 46 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 13th, 1903.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upon last week's business 66 shares and 22 bonds rose 1 per cent. or more, and 24 shares and 6 bonds declined similarly. The tone of the week's market was confused and professional, there being no decided evidence of public interest in either direction, nor any generally important news.

This week opens with the prospects of gold exports as a factor likely to influence business. Such exports are usually discussed as of some exceptional significance to this market, whereas, rightly considered, they are now of more direct concern to the other party to the transaction. We are letting the gold go because there is no particular reason why it should not, and England is willing to pay more for it than it is worth to us. England is, for the nonce, in this frame of mind because she financed her war with foreign funds, which are only retained in England by the exceptionally high value of money there. If London failed to offer this inducement the borrowed money would be recalled to more profitable use at home or elsewhere, and London would dislike to spare it just now. English commentators are asking in a bewildered way whether the phenomenon signifies that the Bank of England's discount rate is losing its control over the world's gold. Simultaneously some American commentators suggest that the departure of the gold is likely to influence our markets, if only for sentimental reasons. There is no present reason why it should for any reason. Gold exports for different reasons would require different discussion.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Preferred stock.
Continental Tobacco Company.
Lit Brothers of Philadelphia.
Peoples' Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad—Second preferred stock.
Texas & Pacific Railway.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Company—On preferred stock.
Ashton Valve Company.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad—On common and preferred stocks.
Daly-West Mining Company.
Delaware Division Canal.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company on preferred stock.
National Carbon Company on preferred stock.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Pere Marquette Railroad on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.
Pullman Company.
Quincy Mining Company.
Railway Equipment Company.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway.
United States Steel Corporation on preferred stock.
Warwick Mills.
West Chicago Street Railway.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company on assenting stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Chicago City Railway.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
National Biscuit Company.
Portchester Chemical Company.

LONDON'S MONEY MARKET.

Light Thrown by It Upon England's Present and Probable Financial Condition.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank is an institution of a character which lends weight to anything said in its name. At the half-yearly meeting, Jan. 28, Mr. Felix Schuster, the Governor, expressed exceptionally pregnant views regarding English financial conditions and prospects. The following extract bears upon the relation of London's money market to other financial centres under the stress of the financing of the Transvaal war:

"Eventful as the year has been in the history of this bank, it has, of course, been so in an eminent degree in the history of the nation, and must prove a turning point as regards its future. The close of the war has brought many commercial and economic problems into the foreground, which will demand the most careful consideration. It is for us bankers to watch these developments with the greatest care, and it is from the symptoms disclosed in the money market, if rightly read, that many lessons can be learned affecting the commerce of the Empire and the whole civilized world. I am afraid that the apparent ease with which the expenditure of this great war has been met, and with which the Government has been able to carry on its financial operations, is liable to lead us to erroneous conclusions. A great part of this expenditure has been borrowed, and borrowed abroad, so that it has not been derived from our own national resources; and on looking back at the money market reports, one is again and again struck by the fact that the rate of discount for three months' bills was nearly continuously regulated by a foreign demand for these bills. A foreign indebtedness has thus been created, not only in our Government issues, but in a very vast number of bills of exchange at other times held in this market, bills which are maturing month by month, and which, if not renewed, may lead to large gold withdrawals from this side. Again, on the Stock Exchange very large sums have been employed by foreign bankers, and the high rates which had to be paid for loans, even on consols, attracted many of them to employ their funds over here. It is true that temporary stringency in the New York money market has led to a certain amount of American borrowing in Europe, but the greater part of this has fallen more on Continental monetary centres than on Lombard Street, and perhaps the greatest effect on our market has been that the very large amount of consols in which Americans had recently invested, were very rapidly sold back again. The large foreign indebtedness thus created will take some time to liquidate, an operation which will not be completed until the rates for money prevailing here are again on a lower level than those of other monetary centres; whereas for some time past, both at Paris and Berlin, money has been cheaper than here. To bankers, perhaps, this state of things may mean somewhat increased profits, but not in the long run, for in order to retain our supremacy as the monetary centre of the world it is essential that London should be the cheapest market for money, and that, instead of foreigners investing here, we should again be in a position to invest our savings in foreign countries, and by the interest on such investments find additional means of meeting the constantly growing adverse trade balance of this country. Our Board of Trade returns have been by no means unsatisfactory, and show great vitality, and even exports show a slight increase. But in considering this it must be remembered that part of this increase may be due to the misfortunes of others. The occurrence of the great American coal strike at a time of unprecedented commercial activity is no doubt the cause of our large exports of coal and iron to that country, which it would be unwise to reckon upon in the future. This adverse trade balance, to which I ventured to call attention two years ago, and which in sixteen years has more than doubled, is beginning to attract considerable attention. While it is easy to point to the fact, and possibly to its causes, it is more difficult to find a remedy, but it is earnestly to be hoped that one will not be sought in any hasty or ill-considered departure from the economic policy which has hitherto guided our commercial affairs."

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The settlement of the Venezuelan dispute exercised absolutely no influence on the Boerse yesterday. The chief movement of the week was the great strength in electricals, as a consequence of the Siemens-Schuckert deal. Industrials generally were firm, especially machineries, textiles, cements, and chemicals. Iron shares showed a moderate gain.

Domestic and foreign Government bonds were firm, without much trading being done. Paris bought Spaniards actively. Much interest developed for Russian rails, while Canadian Pacifics were more active upon the annual report. Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares were quiet, but closed slightly higher.

The reduction in the Reichsbank rate caused foreign exchanges to again rise. The rate for several companies has now about reached the gold point, and exports are regarded as probable.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A more cheerful tone permeated transactions on the Stock Exchange throughout last week. Marked evidences of activity appeared early in the week, and continued until yesterday, when Venezuelan securities advanced one point on the signing of the protocols. The timidity which has been displayed by the general public is disappearing, and investors are now coming in.

The feature of the week was the demand for Grand Trunks and home rails. Increasing confidence was shown in the early removal of all disturbing political difficulties, even the Macedonian situation failing to create any degree of alarm.

Americans were neglected and featureless owing to the probability of gold shipments, though there were some indications of a returning demand for some industrial shares, and Wabash had a flurry. In the miscellaneous section it was noticeable that cable shares, which previously had fallen off to a slight extent, showed increasing strength.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 15.—The advance in the price of cotton produced a hardening tendency on the cloth market last week, and there was a diminution in the amount of business done. The Indian market was inactive. A number of good lines were offered, but were impossible of execution. There were occasional China transactions, but the inquiry was small. South American offers were much below makers' ideas.

Yarns were firm and there was a slight increase of business in some sections of the home trade. Americans were in fair request, though users often refused to pay the advance asked.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,115,427.93
5 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit.
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK,
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
The North American Company,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.,
February 11th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon its Capital Stock, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September, and December, 1903, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of each preceding month, and for the purposes of such first quarterly dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, February 20th, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, March 3d, 1903.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

A dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company from the net earnings of the six months ending December 31, 1902, will be paid February 16, 1903, to stockholders of record at close of business February 6, 1903. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed February 6, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 17, 1903, at 10 A. M. Dividends on stock registered at the Boston office will be paid at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass., and dividends on stock registered at the New York office will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Feb. 9, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Monday, March 2, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed on February 19 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the morning of March 3, 1903.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on February 25th, 1903.

The transfer books will close in New York on February 16th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 26th, 1903, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mtge. 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New York Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due March 1, 1903, and will be open March 2, at 10 A. M.

C. E. POTTS, Treas.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14, 1903.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
Registered 4% Bonds.

Interest on the above bonds will be paid on and after March 2d, 1903, by the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, 45 Wall Street, New York.

The transfer books will be closed February 17th and reopen March 2d.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN and JOHN D. HAAR, of 10 Harrison St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the firm name of M. FRED VON DOHREN AND COMPANY, was dissolved on the 31st day of January, 1903, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to said M. FRED VON DOHREN for payment.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1903.

MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN,
JOHN D. HAAR.

Feb. 16, 1903.

Mr. J. C. BORDEN has been admitted to membership in our firm from this date.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
45 Broadway.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Bank Book, No. 158,061, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Katie Smith. Finder please return to bank.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
A. A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Sec'y.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:
William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske, Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe, Morton F. Plant,
Brayton Ives, Charles M. Pratt,
Morris K. Jesup, A. A. Raven,
Edward B. Judson, Norman B. Ream,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. Edward Simmons,
Bradley Martin, John T. Terry,
D. O. Mills, Geo. Henry Warren,
Richard Mortimer.

Office of the Canton Company of Baltimore,
Northeast corner of Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md.,
February 14, 1903.

By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that $40,000 or such sum (more or less) as may be deemed expedient, WILL BE EXPENDED IN THE PURCHASE OF SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE FOR CANCELLATION, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of March, 1903, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

W. H. BROOKS, Jr., President.

Wanted.—Gentleman of good standing to sell on commission a safe and conservative 8% preferred stock; one having a New England clientele desired. Address Banker, Box 115, 530 6th Av.

Reports of National Banks.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
New York, Feb. 6, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$987,109.81
United States bonds	500,000.00
Other bonds	890,727.64
Banking building	100,000.00
Cash and due from banks	1,053,435.90
	$3,481,273.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus profits	360,217.28
Circulation	192,247.50
Deposits	2,678,808.57
	$3,481,273.35

OFFICERS:
S. KELLY, President.
R. B. KELLY, Vice President.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
General Office, Broad Street Station.
Philadelphia, 7th January, 1903.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the Tenth day of March, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Musical Fund Hall, Broad Street below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration, and action by the Stockholders, the annual report of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1902; several agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the corporate property and franchises of each of the six following Railroad Companies, viz.: South Fork Railroad Company, West Chester Railroad Company, the River Front Railroad Company, Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad Company, and Downingtown and Lancaster Railroad Company; a lease to this Company of the railroad and property of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company for the term of twenty years, commencing the first of August, 1903, but terminable by sixty days' notice by either party; an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company, and an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the Company, such increase of either to be made from time to time when and as in the judgment of the Directors it may be required by the corporate needs of the Company, and as they may by appropriate resolution duly authorize and prescribe; and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 3d of March next, by personal application, or by letter, at the Secretary's Office, Room 271, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

New York, January 29th, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 29th, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company.
Continental Trust Building,
Baltimore, Md., February 3d, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 18th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 7th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 19th instant, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

T. K. STUART, Assistant Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors.

The Stock Transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 16th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 19th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING,
Office of the
Northern Central Railway Co.
Baltimore, Feb'y 12th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1903, at the General office, southeast corner Calvert and Centre Streets, Baltimore, when the annual report of the President and Board of Directors for 1902 will be presented, an election held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. By order.

STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of ALLEN-DITCHETT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 502 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.—Dated New York, Feb. 5, 1903.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Secretary.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, February 13, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., March 5, 1903, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department, olive drab lasting, olive drab flannel, caps, D. B. cap cloth, ornaments, letters, hats, stockings, Canton flannel drawers, undershirts, and shoes. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. United States reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Clothing, to be opened March 5, 1903," and addressed to D. D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000.00

TRUSTEES
HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. B. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U.S. Realty & Con. Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.
HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile and Marine Co., N.Y.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.
DAVID H. KING, Jr., Pres. New York Dock Co.
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.
ALLAN McCULLOH, Counsellor at Law, New York.
JOHN MACK, Philadelphia.
JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land, Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex-Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
EDWIN THORNE, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
JOHN C. TOMLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT
HEMAN DOWD, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, G. M. WYNKOOP, Vice-Pres.
S. D. SCUDDER, TREASURER
F. W. BLACK, AUDITOR
J. R. BURNEY, ATTORNEY AND TRUST OFFICER
F. L. HILTON, SECRETARY
F. C. PREST, ASS'T SECRETARY
CARLETON BUNCE, ASS'T SECRETARY

Executes Trusts of Every Description
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK. PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the
Chicago Union Traction Co., North Chicago St. R. R. Co., and West Chicago St. R. R. Co.:

The time for the deposit of the stocks of the
Chicago Union Traction Company, North Chicago St. R. R. Company, and West Chicago St. R. R. Company
as provided by the call heretofore made by the Protective Committee, dated January 20th, 1903, is hereby extended to and including March 2d, 1903. By order of the Committee.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HENKLE, Secretary.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,300,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Daniel O'Day, Cord Meyer, L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower, Percival Kuhne, Perry Belmont, Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer, Frank Curtiss, Wm. T. Wardwell, John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne, Vernon H. Brown, Henry N. Whitney, James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield, Seth M. Milliken, Theo. W. Myers, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

NOTICE OF BOND RETIREMENT.

On Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 12 M., at the First National Bank, Mobile, Alabama, the following Mobile City Bonds, Issue 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:

[illegible]

WHARF.

[illegible]

Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first day of February, 1903, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Alabama, and will not bear interest after said date.

CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000

Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick C. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, E. W. Paterson,
John Sloane, Samuel Sloan,
William L. Tod.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, New York, February 5, 1903.

The Erie Railroad Company having filed its petition and application in writing to the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1902, for its consent to and a grant of the right, privilege and franchise to lay, construct, maintain and operate double tracks upon and across Thirteenth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, from the float row of hereafter to be constructed at the bulkhead to the property on the easterly side of Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, so that cars of said company can enter, leave and be transferred between said property and said float.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the direction given by resolution of said Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, which was adopted on the 3rd day of February, 1903, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of the said city, on the 5th day of February, 1903, public notice of such application is hereby given that at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of the said railroad company will be first considered, and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in said application are invited to be present at the time and place aforesaid, at which time and place an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation thereto.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

Gold in the Philippines

Our Special Correspondent, Mr. Frederick O'Brien, writes of the opportunities for capital and experience in the GOLD MINES of the Philippines. See the

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17th.
All News Dealers, Two Cents.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $6,950,000.00
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President; WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President;
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary; H. S. MANNING, Vice-President;
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
BRANCH OFFICES: 36 W. 33D STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE, 42d Street and Broadway. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—5383 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3879 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain.
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,286 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.; 313 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.; 37 East 28th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.

$18,000,000 General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Authorized issue $50,000,000, of which $18,000,000 are now issued, $17,500,000 are reserved to retire existing bonds, and $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties.

Principal payable January 1st, 1953; interest January 1st and July 1st, both payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness and without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Terminal Company may be required to pay thereon or retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States, or of any State, county or municipality thereof.

Interest and sinking fund payments guaranteed proportionately by the following fourteen proprietary companies:

St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. Co. (Pennsylvania System.)	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. (New York Central System.)	St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co.
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co.	Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co.	Southern Ry. Co.
Wabash R. R. Co.	Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R. Co.	Chicago & Alton Ry. Co.
	Chic., Burlington & Quincy Ry. Co.
	Mo., Kans. & Texas Ry. Co.

Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration of principal, or in full registered bonds of any multiple of $1,000. Registered bonds may be converted into coupon bonds at the option of the owner.

New York, February 14th, 1903.

Having sold a large proportion of the above issue, we offer, subject to sale, the remaining unsold bonds at 101 per cent. and accrued interest. Actual bonds are now ready for delivery.

For particulars as to the property and security, reference is invited to the accompanying letter of Mr. Julius S. Walsh, President of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Any further information desired may be had upon application at our offices.

We recommend these bonds as an exceptionally desirable investment.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
REDMOND, KERR & CO.

TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., February [illegible], 1903.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company,
New York City.

Dear Sirs: The General Mortgage Refunding Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis sold to you are part of an issue limited to $50,000,000 and secured by mortgage and deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York and William Taussig, Trustees, covering the entire property of the Terminal Association now owned or hereafter acquired.

The bonds are dated January 1, 1903, and mature January 1, 1953. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. The General Mortgage provides a sinking fund for the redemption of $100,000 of bonds each year, beginning on July 1, 1908, by lot at 110, or by purchase in the market at a less price. The entire issue is subject to call at 110 and interest on January 1, 1913, or any interest day thereafter.

Of this issue of bonds $17,500,000 are reserved to retire or take up an equal amount of prior lien bonds, $14,500,000 are reserved for issue after January 1, 1906, at not to exceed $1,000,000 in any one year, for betterments and improvements and the acquisition of additional properties. The proceeds of the remaining $18,000,000 which are under contract with your good selves are to be used for extensive additions and improvements to be made immediately to accommodate rapidly increasing demands for additional terminals at St. Louis and East St. Louis, and for the acquisition of additional properties, including the entire capital stocks of the following named companies, the properties of which are unencumbered and on the stocks of which the General Mortgage will constitute a first lien:

East St. Louis and Carondelet Railway;
Illinois Transfer Railway Company;
Granite City and Madison Belt Railroad Company;
St. Louis Belt and Terminal Railroad Company; and
Terminal Realty Company.

The mortgage prohibits the placing of any lien on the existing properties of these companies which would underlie the general mortgage bonds.

The issued capital stock of the Terminal Association is owned in equal shares by:

Missouri Pacific Railway Company;
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company;
Wabash Railroad Company;
St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company (Pennsylvania System);
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company;
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company (N. Y. Central System);
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company;
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company;
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company;
Southern Railway Company;
Illinois Central Railroad Company;
Chicago and Alton Railway Company;
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company; and
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

These companies control over [illegible] miles of railway, or more than [illegible] per cent. of the total mileage in the United States.

Under a Guaranty Agreement between the proprietary companies, the Terminal Association and the Trustees of the General Mortgage, and lodged with the Trustees, each of these companies binds itself forever to make use of the property of the Terminal Association for all passenger and freight traffic within its control through, to and from St. Louis and destined to cross the Mississippi River at St. Louis; and further agrees that the tariff rates of the Terminal Association shall be so fixed by it as to insure the production at all times of sufficient revenue to enable it punctually to meet and discharge the interest on all its bonded debt, rentals, including the tunnel, and the bridge across the Mississippi, also sinking-fund installments, taxes, and all expenses of every nature incurred in the maintenance, operation, and renewal of its system and properties, and every part thereof. Under this agreement each of the proprietary companies also, to the extent of its proportionate interest, one-fourteenth, in the Terminal Association, guarantees the payment of all interest on the General Mortgage Bonds and the payment of the installments of the sinking fund.

As further security for this issue of bonds there have been deposited with the Trustees [illegible] shares of a total issue of 10,000 shares of the capital stock of the Wiggins Ferry Company, which owns [illegible] acres of land in the City of East St. Louis, and practically the entire Mississippi River front on the Illinois side, opposite the City of St. Louis, for a distance of three miles; also Belt Railway lines in St. Louis and East St. Louis, and [illegible] acres of land in St. Louis. The property of the Wiggins Ferry Company is unencumbered.

The Terminal Association owns the most extensive and complete system of railway terminals in this country, the result of a growth of more than twenty-five years, and its value to-day is largely in excess of the mortgage debt. It owns the Union Station, the largest and most complete passenger station in the world, which contains thirty-two parallel tracks under roof, and [illegible] of the various railway lines entering that city—same [illegible] in number; [illegible] miles of main, side, yard, and storage tracks, a number of freight stations and warehouses, machine shops, roundhouses, &c.; two Belt Railway lines encircling the City of St. Louis, and three Belt Railway lines in the City of East St. Louis and vicinity. In the heart of the business districts of St. Louis and East St. Louis it owns more than [illegible] acres of land.

In addition to the above properties, the Terminal Association controls in perpetuity by lease the Eads Bridge and the St. Louis tunnel.

The entire surplus earnings of the Terminal Association since its organization, aggregating in round figures $2,500,000, have been invested in betterments, and the acquisition of new property, but in order properly to extend its facilities and meet the constantly growing demand upon it, the Terminal Association makes this bond issue, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the acquisition of additional facilities; among these may be mentioned, in addition to the various properties above referred to, the building of an elevated structure connecting the Eads Bridge with the Merchants' Terminal Railway, thus doubling the capacity of the Bridge and enabling the Terminal Association to move passenger trains into the Union Station without passing through the tunnel.

The Terminal system is open to the use of all Railway Lines without discrimination, and affords a convenient method for rapid interchange of traffic between all Railway Lines, and for this purpose occupies the only available lands in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Upon the completion of the improvements now contemplated, and to the construction of which the proceeds of this bond issue will be applied, the Terminal Association will be able to handle rapidly and economically all traffic of every character crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and the recent admission into the Terminal Association of the [illegible] Railway Company, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, insures the use of the system of the Terminal Association by every railroad of importance entering St. Louis or East St. Louis.

A contract with the owners of the entire system of East St. Louis Street Railways secures to the Terminal Association for the upper roadway of the Eads Bridge all trans-river street railway traffic at St. Louis for a term ending in [illegible].

The following figures will give some idea of the extent of the business handled, and railway terminals owned by the various companies, the properties or stocks of which come under the General Mortgage:

Mileage, including main and side tracks	[illegible]
Lands owned and available for industrial plants	[illegible] acres
Trans-river freight, passenger, express, mail, and baggage cars handled in 1902	[illegible]

The additions now being made insure an increasing income and more economic operation.

Very truly yours,
JULIUS S. WALSH, President.

H. C. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 BROADWAY, N. Y.
We buy and sell on commission, & make loans on
Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at [illegible] Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January [illegible], 1903.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,000,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN POLLIN and BARNETT POLLIN, individually and as co-partners, composing the firm known as N. Pollin & Son, and said firm of N. Pollin & Son, bankrupts.—No. 5,393.

To the creditors of Nathan Pollin and Barnett Pollin, individually and as co-partners, composing the firm known as N. Pollin & Son, and said firm of N. Pollin & Son of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Nathan Pollin and Barnett Pollin, individually and as co-partners, composing the firm known as N. Pollin & Son, and said firm of N. Pollin & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. POLLACK, Bankrupt.—No. 5,547.

To the creditors of William L. Pollack of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, the said William L. Pollack was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated February 14th, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—KUNA GROWMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Kuna Growman, individually and as co-partner of the firm of Commercial Sterling Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 2d, 1903, praying for a discharge from all debts provable against the co-partnership and individual estates in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 14th, 1903.

NO. 5,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MILLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Miller, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Abraham Miller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 14th, 1903.

NO. 5,551.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—PHILIP ZIERING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Ziering, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 14th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 14th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORITZ STEINSCHNEIDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Steinschneider, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 10th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 23, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 16th, 1903.

NO. 4,983.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS BERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Berman of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 23d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX KAISER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Kaiser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 11th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 16th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of HOWARD C. WINNE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,612.

To the creditors of Howard C. Winne of the City, County, and State of New York, and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Howard C. Winne was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 4, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. Zeimer & Feldstein, bankrupts. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Monday and Tuesday, February 16, 17, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 622 and 624 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of flowers, feathers, fixtures, &c.; stock consists of all imported goods, this Spring's importation from Germany, France, and England. Order of CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.

HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway.

Sale commences with raw materials and feathers.

NO. 5,633.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. TYKESON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John C. Tykeson, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said John C. Tykeson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 16th, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL HARTMANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Hartmann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 13, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BAKER NOTION COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell, Wednesday, February 18th, at 10:30 A. M., at 549 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of office fixtures, &c., and immediately after, at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, balance of assets, consisting of office furniture, &c. Order of

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Receiver.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

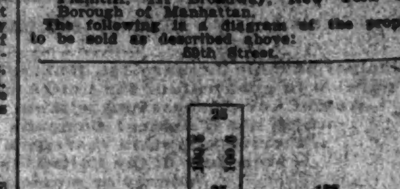
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,134.70, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—STEPHEN DUNCAN, plaintiff, against BENJAMIN SIRE and ALBERT I. SIRE, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

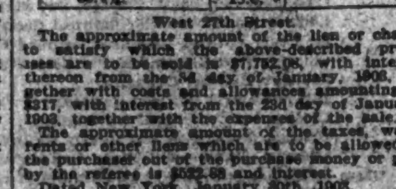
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant fifty-nine (59) feet four and three-quarter (4¾) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side or line of the Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue forty feet and six and one-quarter inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Twenty-seventh Street four feet six and one-half inches; thence again northerly and parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue ten feet and eight and one-half inches; thence easterly and again parallel or nearly so with Twenty-seventh Street fourteen feet and one and one-half inches to the centre of a party wall; thence southerly and again parallel or nearly so with Seventh Avenue and through a party wall forty-nine feet and four and one-half inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the same eighteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 163 West Twenty-seventh Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $7,752.08, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317, with interest from the 23d day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $532.58 and interest.

Dated New York, January 30th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

f2-2aw3wM&F&f24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEACHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

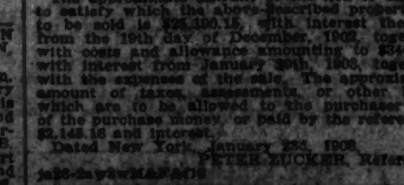
The above-described premises lie in Section 7, Block Number 1,601, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 227 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 131 West 116th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,100.15, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.35, with interest from January 20th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,145.16 and interest.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wM&F&f16

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.

CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au26-law6mM

Referees' Notices.

NO. 42 WEST 133RD STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against JOHN E. O'BRIEN, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows:

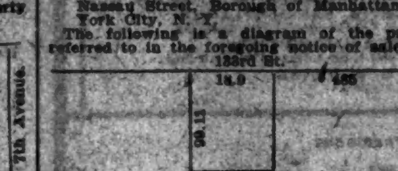
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, distant five hundred and three (503) feet nine (9) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fifth Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; running thence easterly and along said southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; and thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $10,044.52, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $157.32.

CEPHAS BRAINERD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN W. DONOVAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. DONOVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and at present known and distinguished as No. 25 (Number Twenty-five) Monroe Street, which said lot is part of the farm formerly of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and is known and designated upon the map thereof as Lot No. 496, (Number Four hundred and ninety-six,) and is bounded southerly in front by Monroe (formerly Lombardy) Street; easterly by Lot No. 497 (Four hundred and ninety-seven) on said map; northerly in the rear by Lot No. 467 (Four hundred and sixty-seven) on the said map, and westerly by Lot No. 495 (Four hundred and ninety-five) on the said map. Containing in breadth in front and rear, at right angles, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, New York City.

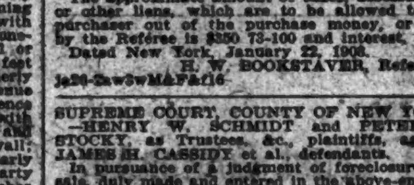
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for defendant Daniel J. Donovan et al.

W. COLEMAN HUGHES, Guardian ad litem.

ERNEST G. STEDMAN, Attorney for defendant Lyons.

M. J. MARLEY, Attorney for defendant Margaret Donovan et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 25 Monroe Street.



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $350 73-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wM&F&f16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT and PETER V. STOCKY, as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES H. CASSIDY et al., defendants.

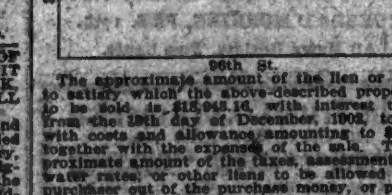
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of 97th Street and 2d Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of 97th Street, 75 feet; thence southerly parallel with 2d Avenue, 25 feet 11 inches; thence easterly parallel with 97th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, 75 feet to the westerly side of 2d Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly side of 2d Avenue, 25 feet 11 inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 7, 1903.

T. LLOYD HOLLISTER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,870 Second Ave., N. Y. City:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,943.16, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.97, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $550.88 and interest.—Dated New York, 7th day of February, 1903.

T. LLOYD HOLLISTER, Referee.

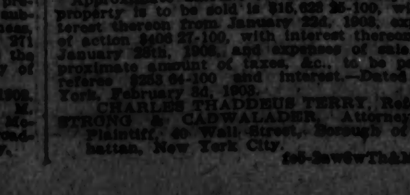
f9-2aw3wM&F&mh3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JANE E. OOTHOUT, plaintiff, against LENA HOGENCAMP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and the easterly side of Brook Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, sixty-five (65) feet and thirty-one hundredths of a foot to the westerly line of lot No. 18 on map entitled "Map of the Village of Morrisania," &c., made by Andrew Findlay August 10th, 1848; thence northerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and along the westerly line of Lot Number Eighteen aforesaid twenty-seven (27) feet and fifty hundredths of a foot to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five (75) feet and seven hundredths of a foot, to the easterly side of Brook Avenue aforesaid, and thence southerly along the easterly side or line of Brook Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and eighteen hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning. Being a portion of the same premises which were conveyed to the party of the first part by Matthew Coogan and wife by deed dated February 2, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 2, 1897, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 9, Liber 21, Page 465, and indexed under Block Number 2,386 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Diagram of said property. Street No. 366 Brook Avenue.



Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $15,628 25-100, with interest thereon from January 22d, 1903, expenses of action $406 27-100, with interest thereon from January 28th, 1903, and expenses of sale. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee $253 64-100 and interest.—Dated New York, February 3d, 1903.

CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, Referee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

fe5-2aw3wTh&M&fe30

Auction Sales.

SALES AT AUCTION

Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer,

begs to announce that he has been favored with instructions to sell at Public Auction the entire contents of the private residence belonging to and by order of

MRS. FANNIE ROUVANT,

68 West 83d St.,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

February 17th and 18th,

Commencing Promptly 10:30 A. M.

Containing some one thousand lots of beautiful and artistic furniture, works of art, and draperies, etc.

PARLORS.

Gold Drawing Room suites, cabinets, rare and costly Bric-a-brac, Oil Paintings, (about 40 excellent examples of the artists represented,) imported clock sets.

DINING ROOM.

Buffet, carved oak dining-room chairs, leather sofa and arm chairs, choice china in Dresden, Crown Derby fish and game sets, dinner set, cut crystal, glass closets, handsomely carved dining-room table, Engravings, Etchings, Persian Rugs, magnificent silk rug.

ELLIOT HALL CHIME CLOCK.

UPRIGHT PIANO.

Brass beds, fine Linen and bedding, two folding beds in superb condition, Lace Curtains, draperies, Axminster and Royal Wilton Carpets in excellent condition.

Breakfast room, in front Basement, is nicely furnished in oak, sideboard, table, chairs, china, etc.

Everything in superb condition. Some of the goods are almost new. There are very few houses on the upper west side that are furnished with such good taste and evidence of wealth as this one. Everything in keeping.

Assignee's Sale.

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,

will sell

THIS DAY AT 4 P. M.,

on premises,

126 2D AVE.,

the assets of the

CAFE NEUSTADT,

consisting of fixtures, stock, etc.,

Tables, Linens, Dishes,

Cooking Utensils, Ranges,

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.

Terms of sale, cash.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

By order of JOSEPH B. SOLOMAN, Esq., Assignee. Auctioneer's Office, 19 Liberty St.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Jay Charles Walton, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, February 17th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of men's and boys' suits, overcoats, clothing, caps, stock tables, fixtures, &c. By order of Robert A. Inch, Receiver. Harry L. Herzog, Attorney for Receiver, 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods.

C. A. Nutting, auctioneer, sells bric-a-brac, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. daily at 158 Bowery.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pp., $1.75; 1,000 pp., $2.25.

LYON STATIONERY CO.

New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT.

Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

GENERAL.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

239 Broadway, Park Place. Tel. 1,573 Cort. Machines RENTED by day, week or month.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED-SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS, SOLD $1 WEEKLY.

All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5686 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 352 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Get my bargain list of second-hand typewriters first; big reductions. Equitas, 397 East 52d St.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—In first-class condition. Inquire 30 Reade St. Also, Diebold Safe Co.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ELIAS MARCUS' SONS, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The entire assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of hosiery, gloves, etc., also safe, furniture, and fixtures, situated at No. 521 Broadway, New York City, will be sold under order of the court, as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Saturday, February 21, 1903, at 10:00 A. M., viz.: First, for all of the stock, and, second, separately, for the safe, furniture, and fixtures.

All bids to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bid for Marcus Sons' property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property may be inspected and examined February 19 and 20, between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at the above address.

Notice is further given that in the event that the receiver shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the entire assets above mentioned will be sold at public auction on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10 A. M., at No. 521 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for not less than seventy-five per cent. of its appraised value.—Dated New York, February 14, 1903.

WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

NO. 5,642.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV A. BRANDT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gustav A. Brandt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1903, the said Gustav A. Brandt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 708, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 16th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MULLER & ABEL, in bankruptcy. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 16, 1903, 10 A. M., at 362 to 372 Second Av., Manhattan, assets of above bankrupts, comprising all the right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to certain claims against certain debtors of the bankrupts, and a certain second-hand organ, held by the trustee, subject to claims of M. Reischman & Sons. Order of

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

in a short and delightful trip to the Popular Resorts of Virginia, on one of the Fast and Elegant Steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.

S. S. "Hamilton" will leave New York Friday, Feb. 20, and S. S. "Jefferson," Saturday, Feb. 21st, at 3 P. M., for

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

CONNECTING FOR

Virginia Beach, Va.,

Richmond, Va.,

and Washington, D. C.

Returning Passengers Can Leave Norfolk Daily (Except Sunday) at 7 P. M. for New York Direct.

Round Trip Tickets, Including Meals and Stateroom berth En Route, $12.00, $13.50, and $14.00.

Steamers Sail 3 P. M. Every Weekday from New York.

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Telephone, 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

WHY NOT GO

away, see the world, replenish your health, increase your bank account, add pleasure to your days and days to your pleasure? The boisterous March winds will be howling through our streets shortly; why not avoid them by a run to **Bermuda, Florida,** or the **West Indies?** If your money takes you further afield, we can send you to

JAPAN OR ITALY

AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Japan Party (from 'Frisco) March 19th. Italy and South of France from New York February 21, March 14, 28.

Call or send postal for full details.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Official Ticket Agents for the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, and all their connections. Pullman reservations for any line.

TWO NEW YORK OFFICES:

261 B'way, cor. Warren. 'Phone 4687 Cort'dt.

1185 B'way, cor. 28 St. 'Phone 1798 Mad. Sq.

Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Etc.

Individual Tickets Everywhere.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IONE H. PERRY, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE C. RICE, James P. Rice, William T. Hookey, Emma Tester, and "John" Maxwell, the Christian name of the defendant Maxwell being fictitious, and his true name being to plaintiff unknown. Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

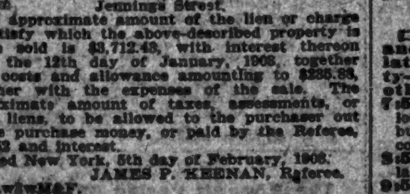
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Bronx Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, distant eighty-seven feet five inches (87 ft. 5 in.) northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Jennings Street; running thence easterly, parallel with Jennings Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly parallel with Southern Boulevard eighteen feet and nine inches, (18 ft. 9 in.;) thence westerly, parallel to Jennings Street, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, eighteen feet and nine inches (18 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 5th, 1903.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2,384 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,712.43, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $255.88, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $352 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of February, 1903.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

f9-2aw3wM&F.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—IONE H. PERRY, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE C. RICE, James P. Rice, William T. Hookey, George Street, George Dixon, and Emma Tester, Defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of February, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

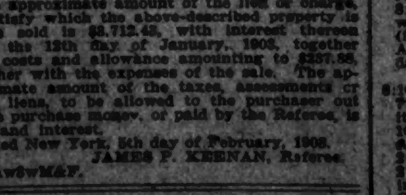
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Bronx Borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and six feet and two inches (106 ft. 2 in.) northerly from a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of Jennings Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Jennings Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly, parallel with Southern Boulevard, eighteen feet and nine inches, (18 ft. 9 in.;) thence westerly, parallel to Jennings Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the easterly side of Southern Boulevard, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Southern Boulevard eighteen feet and nine inches (18 ft. 9 in.) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Feb. 5th, 1903.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

EDO E. MERCELIS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 2,386 Southern Boulevard.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,712.43, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $257.88, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $352 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of February, 1903.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

f9-2aw3wM&F.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d1-law6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 22, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM	Kaiser....Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM	Kaiser Wm. II. Ap. 28, 4 PM

'Special Notice.

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW

S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.

(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power,)

Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon	K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM	*Trave....Apr. 4, 10 AM
‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM	P. Irene...Apr. 11, 4 PM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM	Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM	Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM	Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM
Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM	Moltke, Apr. 16, 8 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia, Mar. 2, 3 PM	Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 3 PM
†P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM	*Ravenna, Mar. 28, 3 PM

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

†To Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA.

A grand cruise by specially chartered popular Lloyd express steamer "Kaiserin" will leave New York July 2, for 41-day trip, visiting Christiania, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, (Moscow,) Berlin. Optional side trips all over Europe.

Rates $275 and up, include all necessary expenses. Write now for program, beautifully illustrated.

Programs ready for other European tours, prices ranging from $260 to $800.

FRANK C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N. Y.

201 Washington St., Boston.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,

25 Union Square,

'Phone 5138—18 St. New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila....Feb. 18, 10 AM	Phila....Mar. 11, 10 AM
St. Paul..Feb. 25, 10 AM	St. Paul, Mar. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderl'd, Feb. 21, 10 AM	Zeeland...Mar. 7, 10 AM
Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM	Finland, Mar. 14, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MESABA....Feb. 16, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE....Feb. 21, 8 A. M.
MINNETONKA....Feb. 28, 4 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS....Mar. 7, Noon
MINNEHAHA....Mar. 14, 6 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Ryndam....Feb. 18	Statendam....Mar. 18
Rotterdam....Mar. 4	Ryndam....Mar. 25
Amsterdam....Mar. 11	Noordam....Apr. 1

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania..Feb. 21, noon	Umbria, Mar. 14, 6 A.M.
Etruria, Feb. 28, 8 A.M.	Ivernia, Mar. 21, 11 AM
Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM	Etruria, Mar. 28, 3 P.M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(A. & A. Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Mar. 19th, April 9th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Feb. 18, Noon	Oceanic...Mar. 11, 4 PM
Cedric....Feb. 25, 4 PM	Germanic, Mar. 18, Noon
Celtic....Mar. 4, 8:30 AM	Cedric, Mar. 25, 2 PM

Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AN CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M. week days, Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

2-5-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 12:10 A. M., 8:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—‡MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:35 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26¼ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 38 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30, 5:30, 9:40 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M.; (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:30 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:40 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:00, 9:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Sundays, x4:00 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:30, (x5:30, Lakewood only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—10:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—x4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS.—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—x*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, *9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ||§1:00, 1:20, †3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 112, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice President and General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Norfolk..............	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto...	†8:25am.	†8:30am.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*11:25am.	*11:30am.	Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm.	Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. [illegible] *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible] d12.45, e7.00, [illegible], [illegible], x3.45.

	Lv. N. Y. [illegible]	Lv. N. Y. [illegible]
Buffalo Local........	*6.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Mauch Chunk Express....	†9.25 AM	†9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS....	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*d12.45 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express......	[illegible] PM	[illegible] PM
Easton Local........	[illegible] PM	[illegible] PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*[illegible].40 PM	*[illegible].40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN........	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

*Tickets and Pullman accommodations at [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., [illegible] Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence

First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

The New York Times is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold for E. R. Levy to Catharine Romkey the lot 25 by 65 on the east side of Washington Street, 100 feet south of Columbus Avenue; also in conjunction with the North Side Realty Company, for a Mr. Wolf to William Romkey, the two lots on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Washington Street.

A. Arns has sold the house and lot 1,060 Hall Place, Borough of the Bronx.

C. A. Du Bois has sold for the East River Mill and Lumber Company to a client for his own occupancy the large brick and frame detached house, on three and a half lots located corner of King's Bridge Road and Nathalie Avenue, Fordham Heights.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Mulqueen, referee, 317 and 319 East Seventieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 317, $3,885; on 319, $5,712; subject to other mortgages, on 317, for $15,000; on 319, $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Edward Kent, referee, 2,451 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24.9 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,130.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 25 Monroe Street, north side, 264.6 feet west of Market Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene C. Gilroy, referee, 233 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,640; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.

OFFER

FOR SALE

SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS.

48th St., tenement	rent	$2,460	$21,500
49th St., tenement	rent	$2,430	22,500
80th St., private house	rent	1,600	28,500
80th St., double flat	rent	3,600	38,000
74th St., private house	rent	2,200	33,500
79th St., double flat	rent	4,000	38,000
Elevator flat	rent	6,600	60,000
Columbus Ave. corner	rent	6,000	68,000
80 feet, Columbus Ave	rent	6,000	85,000
Elevator flat	rent	11,000	100,000
Apartment hotel	rent	12,500	125,000
7-story apartment	rent	16,000	150,000
Business and apartments	rent	21,500	200,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	25,000	225,000
100 foot corner apartment	rent	32,000	320,000
10-story apartment	rent	35,000	350,000
Broadway corner	rent	35,000	375,000
Broadway corner, 100 feet	rent	35,000	360,000
Hotel, leased	NET rent	38,600	535,000

A LIBERAL EXCHANGE CAN BE MADE FOR SOME OF ABOVE PROPERTIES.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Ave. Corner 81st.

$3,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 305 West 127th; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. Baker, 115 Broadway. Telephone 7,268 Cortlandt.

5-story flat, with large shop, which covers entire lot 25x100; 2 families on floor; 9 rooms and bath; price, $26,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

BUYERS, ATTENTION!
H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau Street, has Choice properties and Bargains. City and Country. Correspondence invited.

Three-story and basement brick private house in Yorkville, near "L" station; occupied by three families. JOHN J. O'NEILL, 220 Broadway.

$250 cash, $950 mortgage, lots, near Broadway and rapid transit station. Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

East side corner below 19th St., 61x93; all brick six-story store property, renting for $15,000. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Must sell large four-story house, 24th St., near 5th Av.; asking $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 136th St., near St. Nicholas Av., $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—138th St., near Lenox Av. 17x100; rented at $900; asking $12,000. Porter & Co., 159 W. 125th St.

Lots on 2d Av. and side streets below 23d St., suitable for immediate improvement. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Snap—Modern double tenement, East 17th St., near 1st; $19,000; rents $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Riverside—Elevator apartment house, 80s, 50-foot front, $140,000; $25,000 under reproduction figure. Martin, 1,981 Broadway.

A.—129d St., near 7th Av. 3-story; 16.8x100; $1,800 cash required. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

West 69th.—Private house, 19x100; immediate possession; $12,000; mortgage, $5,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Elegant private house in the Seventies, near Central Park West. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Desirable Houses.—8th to 12th Sts., inclusive; near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Great bargains; speculators; investors; builders; Riverside corner, four lots, unrestricted station street; $140,000. Martin, 1,981 Broadway.

65th St., West—Flat, 25x85x100, $38,000; rentals, $3,550; mortgage, $23,000. U., Box 108 Times.

Day Street building, 25x91, for sale at moderate price. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Bronx.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME in the Bronx examine the JOHNSON HOUSES; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone. Take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St. and walk east to THE JOHNSON HOUSES. Write for descriptive booklet. GEO. F. JOHNSON & SONS, Owners and Builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

PLOT 75 x 100

Suitable for builder, on 3d Av., near "L" station. Price, $18,000, free and clear. Must be sold, or might exchange. Make offer. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

$5.00 Monthly.—Choice lots; price, $425; near 3d Av. and Bronx Park. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Fine detached cottage, all improvements; near rapid transit, Bronx Park; $8,000; easy terms. Beechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—To close an estate, a very desirable property on one of the best avenues in East Orange; fine location, convenient to trolley and railroad station; 100 feet front; house in first-class repair; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; stable and carriage house; a bargain for some one; price, $12,000. C. H. Nevius, East Orange, N. J.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 150 Watchung Av., Montclair.

RED BANK, FRONTING 1,800 FEET ON PROSPECT AV.
About 40 acres suitable for sub-division will be sold cheap at reasonable terms.
E. H. MICHAELIS, 208 Broadway.

ELBERON, N. J.—SITE FOR HOTEL and cottages. Eight acres. Norwood and Park Avenues. The main thoroughfares. Locality particularly desirable for first-class hotel. Beals, 154 Leonard St., New York.

Madison.—New, artistic modern residence; best location; 12 rooms; 2 bathrooms; hardwood finished; electric lights; city water; large plot; for sale, favorable terms. J. D. Condict, 34 Pine St.

To close estate, will sell 8 acres fine soil with water front; part timber, for $40, (only $8 per acre;) terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly. Administrator, Box 163 Times Office.

Ridgewood.—Health resort of Northern New Jersey; farms, cottages, building sites; send for catalogue. Frank Stevens.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Mossmann, 135 Liberty St., New York.

RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.
West of 600 lots, $100 each, near-by and rapidly growing City. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BAYSHORE

24 Trains Daily. **LONG ISLAND.** *24 Trains Daily.*

THE IDEAL SUMMER RESORT. ONLY 40 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. ONE HOUR AND TEN MINUTES BY RAIL.

Located directly on the Great South Bay, face so unmistakably the stamp of social [illegible] invigorating Breezes which come directly from the Atlantic Ocean. Bay Shore bears upon its [illegible] enjoys both by day and night the cool and [illegible] that the most hurried glance shows that its claim to be one of the most popular, and at the same time delightful, Resorts upon Long Island is well founded. Handsome Villas and Charming Cottages owned by people prominent in the social and business world, give to Bay Shore a perpetual charm. The Architectural Beauty of these Homes of Wealth and Culture compare most favorably with those at any Resort in America. Bay Shore is a suitable all-the-year-round town. It has fine Churches of every denomination. The best of schools, broad, well-kept roadways and drives, which always make a most favorable impression. There are good stores of all descriptions, which have a prosperous, up-to-date appearance.

Some of the Handsomest Houses on Long Island are located at Bay Shore.

Here, also, are the Grounds of the Bay Shore Driving Park Association and the attractive property of the Olympic Club. Driving and wheeling are popular pastimes, for the roads are excellent. Directly across the Great South Bay and reached from Bay Shore, is the far-famed Fire Island, whose lighthouse is known the maritime world over. The great lighthouse, whose electric beacon of twenty-three million candle power, is the most powerful in the country, is a never-ending source of interest to visitors. Another advantage of this beautiful Resort is the pine forests, which give the air a double charm, combining the odor of the Balsam with the tonic of the sea.

Bay Shore has the finest Opera House on Long Island. The town also has Gas and Electric Light plant, water works, social clubs, etc.

Bay Shore has fine Golf Links. The Leading Hotels are the Prospect, the Linwood Cordient House, and Dominy House. Bureau of Information and Distribution, open daily, at Room 59, New York Times Building, and 129 West 125th St., from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., where Photographs of Cottages, Locations, Prices, Full Descriptions, and all other information can be had. The following are the most Desirable Cottages for rent. They are first class in all appointments, fully furnished, best locations, latest sanitary improvements, and can be rented very reasonably for the Summer season:

WRIGHT COTTAGE, Maple Ave., MRS. WRIGHT.	OAK LAWN, Main St., E. J. REDINGTON.	RHODES COTTAGE, 3d Ave., URIAH RHODES.
LINDEN COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., J. B. PULLIS.	GOODRIDGE COTTAGE, Maple Ave., M. E. GOODRIDGE.	McCOUN COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., HARRY McCOUN.
WILBUR COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., JOHN A. WILBUR.	BREWSTER COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., H. M. BREWSTER.	WICK'S COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., NORMAN WICK.
RAVEN COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., HARRY RAVEN.	JEFFERY COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., L. A. JEFFERY.	WHITE COTTAGE, Maple Ave., GEO. WHITE.
THE PEPPERAGE, Montgomery Ave., W. W. HULSE.	ELYSIAN VIEWS, Clinton Ave., W. W. HULSE.	HULSE COTTAGE, Awixa Ave., W. W. HULSE.
ROTHCHILD COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., C. H. COVELL.	AVALON VILLA, Clinton Ave., C. H. COVELL.	CATHUS LODGE, Bayshore Ave., J. R. HOWELL.
RUSHMORE COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., C. T. RUSHMORE.	CHAPINHURST, Bayshore Ave., J. R. HOWELL.	STRONG COTTAGE, Main St., B. P. STRONG.
NESTLE DOWN, Main St., E. J. REDINGTON.	BISHOP COTTAGE, Park Ave., W. H. BISHOP.	WHITMAN COTTAGE, Main St., J. S. WHITMAN.
PHELPS COTTAGE, Main St., CHAS. PHELPS.	DE NYSE COTTAGE, Ocean Ave., W. V. DE NYSE.	SILVER GRAY, Main St., WM. G. DOXSEE.
GIBSON COTTAGE, Park Ave., JESSE GIBSON.	JONES COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., I. P. JONES.	GROVE VIEW, Clinton Ave., W. W. HULSE.
KNAPP'S COTTAGE, Saxton Ave., M. I. KNAPP.	SWAN COTTAGE, First Ave., W. W. HULSE.	HOWELL COTTAGE, Bayshore Ave., J. R. HOWELL.
EAST LAKE, First Ave., S. T. CLOCK.	NORTH COTTAGE, Clinton Ave., W. W. HULSE.	AVON DALE, Awixa Ave., H. C. COE.
SCHENCK COTTAGE, Maple Ave., JOHN SCHENCK.	THE HOMESTEAD, Main St., E. E. WILDERMING.	THE COTTAGE, Main St., E. E. WILDERMING.
		PENNY COTTAGES, Main St., H. W. PENNY.

Time Table from N. Y. to Bayshore, L. I.: Foot East 34th St., 7:00, 8:25, 10:50 A. M., and 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.
Time Table from Bayshore, L. I., to N. Y. City: 6:14, 7:09, 7:48, 9:14, 11:46 A. M., and 3:17, 4:18, 5:44 P. M.

Modern houses, finely situated, in Riverhead village, L. I.; one of 12 rooms, heated by hot water; large lot; fine fruits; price, $5,800; also houses of 8 rooms; price, $1,600; easy terms. BARGAIN to quick buyer. A. Bradley, Riverhead, L. I.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

EAST HAMPTON AND WAINSCOTT, L. I.—Furnished cottages to rent. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway.

Nearly three acres in village, house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 250 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Hundreds choice L. I. properties; supply almost anything; honest values; sell only; purchaser's terms; brokers invited; Pennsylvania Road booming island. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Breathe fresh air. Bring up your children Amidst healthy surroundings,

ACKERSON HOUSES, Beverly Square,

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.

Each house different in design.
Each house on plot 50x100.
Each house on restricted land.
25 minutes from Park Row, N. Y., by Brighton Beach Elevated or Flatbush Trolleys. Get off car at Ave. C.
Office 297 E. 15th St., on property.
Office 140 Nassau St., New York.
Coffin-like city house or flat.
How do you endure them when it's so easy to get an

ACKERSON HOUSE IN FLATBUSH

with light and air all around, with Park-like surroundings?

T. B. ACKERSON CO., - - - Owners.

Monthly payment plan—don't forget that.

SNAP NO. 4, FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $9,000. It should bring $10,500. Terms, $1,000 Cash. Rest Mortgage.
GREAT WIDE HALL IN CENTRE.
BEAUTIFUL STAIR LANDING.
A Perfect Colonial House, on Large Grounds. Every Room Large. Fine Living Room, with Open Fire Place; Parlor, Library, with Open Fire Place. 7 Bedchambers. Elegant, Tiled Bath. The Grandeur of this House in Architecture, Interior arrangements, and Decorations will please the most fastidious.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station. 30 Minutes to Manhattan.
STEAM HEATED, DETACHED.
CAN BE SEEN Sunday or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 781 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, $8,900. EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
Duplicate of this HOUSE SOLD FOR $10,000 last Fall; west of Ocean Av., CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED R. R.; grounds 50x100, very HANDSOME NEW HOUSE, 11 rooms and TWO TILED BATHS; hardwood cabinet trim, parquet floors, lighted by electricity and gas, HEATED BY HOT WATER; superbly decorated. If you are looking for a fine house, INSPECT THIS. PHOTOGRAPH of house MAILED on request. Keys with
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

IDEAL DWELLING FOR SALE.
Beautifully situated new cottage on 73d St., between Fort Hamilton Av. and 10th Av., Bay Ridge Park. All latest improvements; newly decorated; 10 rooms and bath; overlooking Manhattan Beach. Take 5th Av. "L" and Bay Ridge Av. car at 36th St. Apply Stewart, on premises.

Stylish, 3-story, basement, stone front dwelling, on splendid asphalt block on Decatur St., 20x100; every improvement; beautifully decorated, frescoed ceilings; best of order; stylish, private neighborhood; $7,500; terms easy. A fine bargain. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

20-FT. BROWNSTONE, $5,450.
Bedford-Stuyvesant section, two-story basement; all improvements; terms easy. Walter Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Big investment, 3-story brick single flat; all improvements; 23d Ward; only $4,600; rent, $480; actually worth $5,500. Ketcham Brothers, 129 Ralph Av.

Real Estate for Sale.

MORSEMERE

Presents more attractions than ever to those in quest of a suburban home. Fine houses, with plots 100x125 feet, for $6,500 upwards. Liberal terms and liberal treatment; every metropolitan improvement.

35 minutes from Chambers or 23d Street via Erie Railroad.

Send postal for full particulars.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
No. 1,135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 88E Tribune Building, N. Y.

Southern California.—100-acre fruit ranch near Pasadena; orange and walnut trees in full bearing; complete artesian irrigating system; packing house; near three railroad stations. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Country Seat.—Stone and brick mansion; elegantly decorated; conservatory; greenhouse; graperies; extensive grounds; large shade trees; fruit; garden; cottages; stable; sell for fraction of cost. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

We offer for sale farm and country residences in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties from the Hudson River to the Connecticut State line. Send for booklet. Strang & Wood, Savings Bank Building, Peekskill, N. Y.

For Sale—30 acres of finest fruit land in Northern California at a bargain. For particulars address C. G. David, 7 and 9 Waverley Place.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Beautiful Union Av. brick single flat; 6 rooms and bath; 3 families; 21x80; steam heated; street asphalted, all assessments paid; price, $10,500; mtge., $6,000; exchange for Bronx double flats. LAUMEISTER & CO., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th St.

Five-story, 3 stores, rapid transit, Bronx corner, 50x100; price, $60,000; mtge., $35,000; trade for large plot Bronx lots suitable for erecting 2-family houses; need not be free and clear. LAUMEISTER & CO., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th.

Free and clear, Long Island lots; fine location; equity, $3,000. What's offered? Polak, 4,050 3d Av.

Real Estate.

Capital and Surplus, $8,000,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St. Brooklyn.

Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Does each year an increasing proportion of the whole business of examining titles and making mortgage loans in New York City. Last Year it loaned Over **Thirty-nine Million Dollars** on real estate in New York City.

When you buy real estate, or borrow on it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

Deposits received subject to check.

Proprietor of small hotel, owning several plots of cheap lots, will trade same for supplies, meat, groceries, bread, &c. Address Fair Exchange, 1,364 Broadway.

Second mortgage money to loan, Manhattan; principal; save expense. Address Box C, 1,013 Times, Harlem.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Have $10,000 at 5% to loan on New York property. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK. MODERN ARTISTIC HOUSES, EIGHT TO ELEVEN ROOMS, NEAR STATION, ON BROAD MACADAMIZED AVENUES, SHADED BY BEAUTIFUL OLD TREES,

$3,800 to $5,500,

$500 CASH, $12.50 MONTHLY, (LESS THAN $60 MONTHLY COVERS EVERYTHING;) COMFORTABLE CARS; TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION, $5.50 MONTHLY; TROLLEYS; CHURCHES, (ALL DENOMINATIONS,) SCHOOLS, STORES. INVESTIGATE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.—Greater New York's best residential section; modern detached houses; all improvements; 10 now ready; $4,800 to $7,500; easy terms. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Flushing, L. I.

COTTAGES.
For sale; cash or easy terms; also for rent. PHILLIPS & TAYLOR, Myrtle and Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

125TH ST., NEAR LENOX.
4-story building, two stores, from May 1, $2,000.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side; 15,000 feet; one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators, steam heat, power; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 189 Avenue D.

To Let—Two fine, light floors, 25x60; new building; suitable for machinists or ironworkers. Universal Iron Foundry, Scholes and Waterbury Sts., Brooklyn.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 25x100, 835 Broadway, corner 18th, $1,150; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 151 East 34th St.; elevator and heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Cor. 65th St.—Suitable any business; low rents; offices, studios, floors, stores. Martin, 1,981 Broadway, 65th St.

Offices and studios, 109 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Broadway, Near Spring.—First and second lofts; good light; low rent. R. N. Voorhis, 140 5th Av.

CHARLES E. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET.

To Let—Offices in Leslie Building; best location in Harlem, 141 West 125th St. Apply Horton's, opposite.

A six-story and cellar fire-proof building about 25x115, 10 Gold St., to let.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Private stable, 248 East 35th St., to let; rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply to Mrs. Clausen, 210 East 35th St.

Building, Fifth Av., west side, between 20th and 34th; alter to suit. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—New 12-room house, all improvements; handsome interior; rent $800. Sell $12,500. Glenwood, Box 101 Times.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Water front to let for season; one of the most attractive places on the Sound; furnished house; all improvements; stable, garden, fruit, lawn; fine shade. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen!—Island about four acres; 300 feet causeway would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have clients for private houses in any fair neighborhood. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Attention—Have a long list of buyers and lessees. Send full particulars of property. Half commission. K 118, Times.

Wanted—Unimproved east side tenements or lots. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

5-story cold water flats; 65th to 90th St. Arthur G. Muhlker, 93d St., Lexington Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 2 Apartments Left.
5 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS, $420 AND $480.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 2380 Harlem.
Open day or evening for inspection.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
30 East 58th Street,
S. W. COR. MADISON AVE.
Suites of two and four large, light rooms, with bath. Electric light and elevator. Valet on premises. All modern improvements. Possession at once.
APPLY
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
94 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St.
Or Supt. on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL
53 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS,
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 95TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath; with bay windows; elevator running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Bachelor Apartments.—The Westerly, 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Unfurnished or furnished apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 103 East 29th St.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—Nine and bath, elevator apartment; large, sunny, fine house, location; $1,200.

Attractive Apartment, 89 5th Av., 8th floor; 6 rooms, bath; rent, $65. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

65th St., 8 West.—Six rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $25-$30; second and top flats.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

"THE FLORENCE"
105 East 18th St.
Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished.

116th St., 239 West.—Elegant corner flat; seven large rooms; electric light included at price; cut glass, linen, silver; all appointments; gentleman's private home; piano; elevator. Baird.

A well-furnished apartment of 2 rooms and bath in first-class apartment hotel. 103 East 29th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

51ST ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone house on this excellent street will be leased.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

89TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
A four-story brownstone dwelling for tenant; excellent neighborhood.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d St.

A.—To rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 238 East 68th St. and 212 East 69th St., both 3-story, modern, highstoop dwellings; Rents, $900 and $1,100. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., at 68th St.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 207 West 138th St.; rent, $900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—3-story house, 184 West 129th St.; good private neighborhood. Apply Horton's, 143 West 125th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	85
188 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now	225
606 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	90
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
25 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST,
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or instalments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 128 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

Used Uprights, $45, $65, $95; Chickering, Weber, other great bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people.

Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S.

HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 729.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

SALARIES
Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

Business Property Wanted.

Factory loft wanted, New York or Brooklyn; 10,000 square feet, with 30-horse power; for woodworking purposes. Address K., Box 116 Times.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 80th and 97th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, E Box 166 Times.

Business Opportunities.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL EARN YOU $360.00 Cash dividends in one year.
You can borrow on the stock, if necessary.
It has merits superior to ordinary investments.
For full particulars address:
Trevor Lewis, Box 709, (Post Office,) New York.

SPLENDID opening for energetic, intelligent man having ability to interest investors in a high class investment security; dividend for 1903 guaranteed; liberal commission paid; references required. Room 65, 6 Wall Street.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

About ½ stock of a prosperous manufacturing corporation, paying 25%; permanent position, with good salary, for purchaser; $10,000 required; investigate. De Groot & Kenyon, 745 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

$5,000—Attention, hotel keepers, one of the best prominent corner cafes, quick lunch room, down town; long lease; cheap rent; cash; no agents. After 1, Schneider, 234 East 81st St.

Stock of general department store, New and fresh. Must be sold by March 1. Address for full particulars, L. D. NEWELL, Paris House, Providence, R. I.

House Moving and Shoring Business wants partner, or will sell at sacrifice; biggest opportunity ever offered. Call 189 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

AUTOMOBILE Leather and Silk Coats made in any design; capital wanted. AUTOMOBILE COATS, D Box 186 Times Office.

A good chance to buy a well-established trim mill, machinery, and stock in city. Address L. C. Williams, 2,070 Ryer Av., Bronx.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1865, 105 East 8th St.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND.
Winter Resort, ATLANTIC CITY, Winter Resort.
The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fireproof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean.
Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1747—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

THE ST. CHARLES
Reopens, after notable improvements, Wednesday, February 18th. 50 private baths; sea and fresh water, shower attachments, &c. Modern and complete.
NEWLIN HAINES, Formerly of the Chalfonte.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Telephone 6058 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.

Hotel Islesworth.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. JOHN C. GOSSLER.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

The Shelburne,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front. Open all the year.
Booklet. R. E. R. RAMSEY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE PENNHURST.
Michigan Av., second house from beach and Boardwalk. A high-class homelike hotel, with refined surroundings and patronage. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, etc. Open all year. Booklet. WILLIAM R. HOOD.

THE DUNLOP.
On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites, also public. Excellent café. Booklet.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

North Carolina.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA
In centre of Long Leaf Pine Region.
FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS, including THE CAROLINA, ONE OF THE FINEST RESORT HOTELS IN AMERICA.
50 Cottages, Casino, etc.
No consumptives received.
Two Golf Courses—Finest in South
30,000 ACRE SHOOTING PRESERVE
Beautiful literature upon request.
Address, Resident Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

Country Board.

A select home boarding-house; 30 minutes from New York; newly decorated and furnished throughout. 58 Lamartine Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 1,141c.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELMONT,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
116-118 West 45th St.,
Between Broadway and 6th Ave.
1, 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
All modern conveniences and appliances for comfort. Long distance telephone in every apartment. Mail chute each floor.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
SPECIAL RATES TO OCT. 1ST.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West.—Rooms in first-class house; excellent table; gentlemen preferred; transients accommodated; references. Tel. 5008—18th.

45th St., 10 East.—Large front room, fourth floor, with board.

61 East 83d St.—Large rooms in refined Jewish family; adults only; references exchanged.

82d St., 51 West.—For gentlemen in handsome residence; elegantly furnished rooms; superior cuisine and attendance; references.

115, 117, 119 EAST 34TH, THE NAYLOR.
Newly furnished double and single rooms; two-room suite; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; table boarders.

At 466 Lexington Av., 45th St., large rooms; separate tables; excellent cuisine; telephone.

Lexington Av., 962, Corner of 70th St.—Large, sunny front room; running water; closets; first-class table; American.

Furnished Rooms.

32d St., 220 East.—Cheerful, homelike, furnished room; all conveniences; private family; references.

33d St., 240 East.—Elegant front parlor, neatly furnished; single and double rooms; gentlemen or couples.

35th St., 155 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, well-kept private house; excellent table board next door.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,133 Broadway.

Madison Av., 342, near 44th St.—Bachelor accommodations; sunny rooms; porcelain baths; gentlemen; telephone; references.

Machinery.

Backus gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

Purchase and Exchange.

THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers after bargains in odd pieces less than 1-3 value. We buy, sell, exchange.

Century Dictionary Sets and other Books bought for cash; call free at your residence. Malkan, 1 William St., City.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 204 East 125th St.

Contents of houses, flats, and hotels; full value paid. Warwick, 408 8th Av. Tel. 3567 38th.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLARD PIANO COMPANY for authority to change its name to FREDERICK PIANO COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the WILLARD PIANO COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House thereof, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Frederick Piano Company."

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1902.
WILLARD PIANO COMPANY,
By Otto Boll,
President.
EDWARD MIEHLING, Atty. for Willard Piano Co., Office and P. O. Address 80 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men—City and Country.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL
(FORMERLY RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY.)
New management, increased facilities. Second half year opens Feby. 1.
Gives Attention to the Individual Boy.
Primary to College, Gymnasium. Excursions a feature.
Address LITTLE and BEEMAN,
Tel., 1200—Riverside. 2231 Broadway, 79th St.

CLASSES in DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Writing, German, Trained Attendance on the Sick, Cooking.
ART SCHOOL.
DESIGN, MODELING, WOOD CARVING, CAST and Life Drawing, Water Color, and Painting.
EVENING CLASS in COSTUME DRAWING.
Apply Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.—7 to 9 P. M. Saturday Afternoon and Evening Excepted.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY,
Select Catholic Military Boarding School.
Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y.
An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Second term begins February 1. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

BOYS! No More Broken Voices! Voice Culture for Speech and Song. John J. Dawson, Ph. D., 124 Lexington Av., N. Y.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 2,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. (first lesson private) FREE, individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly attend

WALTZ. HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. WALTZ.

Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, any day, at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

HARVARD ACADEMY,
136 and 138 West 23d St.
Ed J. Finnegan, Director.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—To all persons who have failed to learn the waltz by teachers who guarantee in 6 private lessons, should they call at my Academy any hour after 10 A. M., will show cause of their failure free of charge; circulars. Forst, 1,536 3d Av., near 87th St.

Musical.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS,
VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Piano instruction! Get the best! Trial free. 53 West 22d St., Room 7. Gentleman teacher.

Lost and Found.

Lost—A large solitaire diamond pendant attached to fine platinum chain, while at Friday Evening Cotillion in Sherry's small ballroom, February 13. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 25 Nassau St., Room 208.

Dogs and Birds.

Angora cats, all colors; several fine stud cats; a King Charles in stud; fancy finches; Albino paraquets. Schrader, 98 4th Av.

Canine Department, New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 W. 25th St. 'Phone, 1686—Madison Sq.

Help Wanted—Females.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Help Wanted—Males.

Machinist.—Young man who understands sewing machines and plain work; state age, references; also salary willing to accept. Address O 129, Times.

Stenographers.—Competent ones, who have passed our examination, can be sent you on application; no expense to either party.
Remington Typewriter Co.,
327 Broadway. Telephone, 4,444—Franklin.

Wanted.—Competent R. R. machinists and boilermakers for out of town; good wages. Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to George H. Thomas, Merchants' Building, 2-4 Stone St., Room 19.

Wanted—Men to England, $7; Germany, $10; also free transportation, return passage. Main office, 115 1st St.

Wanted—Intelligent office boy. Box K 141 Times Office.

Agents.

Wanted—50 women to sell commodity; call after 12; salary; professional solicitors preferred. Bromonia Co., 162 West 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Cook, laundress, good general worker; colored; neat, industrious, obliging; apartment preferred. Julia, 318 W. 59th. Tel. 1685 B, Columbus.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker desires engagements out by day; stylish work; good fitter. Mrs. Holmes, 136 West 139th St.

Housekeepers.

A refined woman, (30,) with boy, (8,) seeks position, housekeeper; willing to work or take charge of house or apartments; can furnish very best New York City references. Address Mrs. Frye, Ossining, N. Y.

Houseworkers.

Colored general houseworker; apartment preferred; excellent references; economical, neat, and obliging. J. J. H., 152 W. 53d St.; Tel. 3097 B. Columbus.

Miscellaneous.

All kinds fine lace mending; curtains a specialty; home or out. Mme. Beddeau, 45 West 19th St.

Basketry—coiled and woven—taught; home or out; parlor talks, demonstrations. Mme. Hendee, 45 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.
Accountant will examine, post, or arrange books or prepare statements; go anywhere; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

Butlers.

Butler, or waiter, and useful man; colored; first-class references; good appearance; private family or boarding house. James Jones, 183 W. 33d St.

Butler.—German, perfect, first-class; city references, wishes situation in private family. Lerngner, 208 East 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

Draughtsman—Structural, bridge; desires charge of work and men; practical graduate; eighteen years' experience; salary, $150. H. W., Box 31, 1,364 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. COLLINS and CHARLES O. HAVENS, composing the copartnership firm of D. F. COLLINS SON, assigned to Charles Zust for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Charles Zust, assignee of the above-named Henry W. Collins and Charles O. Havens, composing the copartnership firm of D. F. Collins Son, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of said court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John J. Freedman, Justice of said court, this 19th day of January, 1903.
[L. S.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JEROME PROMISES TO ATTEND LABOR MEETING

Central Union Extends Time for Acceptance of Invitation.

Reference to Story of a Plot Against the District Attorney—Tenement House Commission Sustained.

The story of a plot to "do up" District Attorney Jerome at a meeting of the Central Federated Union and his delay in keeping him promise to attend one of its meetings and deliver an address stirred up that body yesterday. Some of the delegates thought that he would be there, and the attendance was unusually large. Disappointment was caused by the following letter:

February 13, 1903.

Mr. Paul Reichenbacher,
Cor. Sec'y Central Federated Union.
184 Eldridge Street, City.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge your courteous note of Feb. 9. Be assured that I have no intention of foregoing the pleasure of appearing before your body at one of its Sunday meetings, but for the next few Sundays I can hardly bring this about. Mrs. Jerome has been ill all Summer, and is living in the country, and Saturdays and Sundays are the only days that I am able to be with her, so that at present I do not feel that I would be justified in giving up a Sunday to a matter that would simply be one of pleasure. I trust that along toward the end of next month I will be able to come to a meeting of your union, and hope that your invitation will stand good for that length of time. Very truly yours,
WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

"I think the excuse is a very lame one," said Elias Wolf of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90. "Why could he not stay with his wife through the week and come here on Sunday? If he is afraid to come here, he can stay away. There is no reason for him to be afraid. I suppose if it was nearer election time we would have a better chance of seeing him here."

Delegate Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union said he understood that Mr. Jerome was anxious to come, as he declared that the newspapers had misrepresented him in his remarks about the alleged corruptness of labor leaders.

"Perhaps Mr. Jerome wants to wait until there is a strike, and then will say that the strike was for money," Kaufman continued. "I believe he should be forced to come here and either prove his assertions or withdraw them. If he is afraid of being assaulted, we could have the meeting in executive session and admit only reporters and delegates."

Kaufman then moved that Mr. Jerome be asked to attend the meeting on Sunday next, or a meeting of one of the sections in the week.

"He could be told that, if necessary, this body could furnish him with an escort," said Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13.

The delegate of the cloak spongers said that Mr. Jerome should come out flat-footed and say what he meant when he criticised labor leaders. Delegate Stanton of the Electrical Workers' Union said that he objected strongly to a secret session.

"District Attorney Jerome is getting too much notoriety," he said. "Let him come or not, as he sees fit."

"This bugaboo about a plan to assault him here makes me tired," said Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "Not a man living would have the courage to do it here unless he was a lunatic. I don't believe he is lacking in courage."

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 said he thought the letter should be accepted in good faith, and that if Mr. Jerome failed to attend, it could then be looked on as a bluff.

Delegate Stanton remarked that Mr. Jerome could not "make anything good" that he said as far as the central body was concerned. "His remarks about corrupt delegates referred to two men who are not affiliated with the central body," he said. "Mr. Jerome does not scare easily."

"No. The man who fought Tim Sullivan in his own district isn't afraid of anybody," a delegate said.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club thought that the story of a proposed plot to kill Mr. Jerome was a stigma on the Central body. "The Central body would guarantee protection and courtesy," he said. "He says he was told that thugs would be here to kill him. That means that this body must be in collusion with the thugs."

Other delegates said that probably no reflection on the Central body was intended.

The decision was to extend the time invitation to the last Sunday in March or any Sunday between now and then, and to have an open session on the occasion.

A letter was read from the International Bakers' Union to the effect that an attempt was being made by some employers to break up Bakers' Union No. 164. The letter said a lockout was contemplated, and continued:

When the sun warms the earth in Spring and gladdens the heart of humanity with new hopes, there will be 300 organized bakery workmen sent on the street and the best union of bakers in New York will lie trodden before you.

The letter concluded with the request that the central body direct the members of the affiliated unions to offset matters by only eating bread which bore the union label. The request was acceded to.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the Tenement House Commission, received the privilege of the floor, and he asked the central body to co-operate in an effort to prevent any change in the De Forest tenement house law.

"Last year the sum of $18,000,000 was expended in erecting new tenements," he said. "Five hundred of these tenements were erected, all model tenements, in which people could live in comfort like human beings. Even as it is now in the old tenements, there are 200,000 rooms in Manhattan and 125,000 in Brooklyn tenements without light. The building and lumber interests are trying now to get the law killed."

He referred to the attempts made through the Marshall, Wagner, Hawkins, Everett, Matthews, and Remsen bills to have the old conditions restored. Mr. Hawkins, he said, was supposed to represent organized labor in Albany, but he represented "organized landlordism."

The organization decided to co-operate with the Tenement House Commission. On the motion of Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13 resolutions were passed declaring against any attempt to curtail the protection to health and comfort afforded by the present tenement house law or to nullify any of its provisions.

A committee of the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association, which is fighting the Tobacco Trust, asked for the co-operation of the central body. Mr. L. Harris, the spokesman, said that the dealers wanted the labor men to help by buying only union cigars.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144 said that the association handled non-union cigars and cigarettes.

"That is the fault of the union men themselves," Harris said. "It is impossible to get along without non-union cigars. All classes of union men ask for them."

It was decided to support the association if its members would display the union goods.

Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Woodworkers called attention to the fact that the bulletin board, with the names of the Aldermen who voted for the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, was not in the place.

"I don't believe in voting, any way," he said. "When the people erect barricades on the streets, they'll get what they want. I don't believe in voting."

"Then you're not a good citizen," the Chairman remarked.

Delegate Morton reported that two men, who said they were detectives sent by Capt. Shire, attended the previous meeting of his union. It was decided to write to Police Commissioner Greene, asking why detectives had been sent to the labor meeting.

BENEFITS OF FREE LECTURES.

Dr. Leipziger Tells Labor Men How They Can Improve Themselves—Education as a Healer.

In accordance with an arrangement made by School Commissioner Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of the Public Lecture Department of the Board of Education, addressed the Central Federated Union yesterday on "Public Lectures."

"Trades unionism has accomplished more than reducing the hours of labor and increasing wages," he said. "It has taught the laboring men to govern themselves. I come to you with the gospel of self-education, which means greater prosperity to the workingmen. What it has accomplished for Stevenson, for Edison, for Faraday, for Arkwright, and for Tyndall, all working-men, it can accomplish for others. Education makes men stronger and better. A man must ultimately depend on himself, no matter what his trades union does for him."

Dr. Leipziger said that thirteen or fourteen years ago, under the leadership of Mr. O'Brien, the School Board had started the free lectures. Now there are 117 places where lectures on science, art, history, sociology, and other subjects are given.

"If you were ten times as well educated as you are now," he said, "you would have ten times the chances of prospering. How many of the working men know the scientific reasons for the best results of their handicraft, or know any more than the mechanical ability to bring about those results?

"The workingmen must help themselves. Education is continued in the course of your daily lives. We issued 25,000 circulars to workingmen in various trades, asking them to attend a course of thirty-four lectures on practical electricity, and sent a circular to every motorman in the city. We wanted to show them the principles by which the electricity ran their cars. About 200 workingmen came, and they are the best men in their respective callings in the city. We are part and parcel of the greatest city in the world, and we are aiming at making the homes of workingmen brighter.

"This free course of education unites families and shows that people are never too old to learn. Men of sixty come to the lectures, standing on educational steps founded by the boys. Men of fifty have had new lights thrown on the problem of life for them, and had new conceptions of the schoolhouse. No man need despair of learning new things at any age. Formerly the schoolhouses were supposed to close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Now they practically never close. In the Summer pupils are taught games in them when they are not attending the Summer schools, are taught to swim and learn to be strong in body as well as in mind. The lecture system for mature men and women shows how science can aid industry. In the light gathered through centuries you build yourselves. Thus you become wiser, better, and stronger. This will go on until in the distant future there will be no break between labor and capital. Both will be friends."

Several Socialists exclaimed "Oh!" and "Ah!" and indicated in other ways that they disagreed with the lecturer.

"I am glad to hear that you want to let me know if you do not agree with me," he said. "People should respect the views of others who honestly differ from them. When I read the concluding words of the presiding Justice at the great labor commission, which has practically ended its labors, I feel more and more that the solution of the problem of life lies with the labor people themselves. Education is the great healer of labor differences."

The remark was applauded and the speaker concluded by saying that he would be glad to have the co-operation of the Central Federated Union in the spread of interest in the free lectures.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union moved that School Commissioner Donnelly be asked to arrange with other lecturers for talks to the delegates from time to time. He added:

"We have had many talks, but this is about the first time that anything has been said of interest to the working people."

Delegate Kelly's motion was carried unanimously.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS A RECLUSE

Mrs. Staab Never Left Her Home But Once in That Time, and Allowed No Stranger to Enter.

There died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken a woman, who, prior to being taken to the hospital on Saturday, had been out of her home but once in twenty-two years. During the same period no person entered her home except her husband and her two sons. Not once during the same length of time had a meal been cooked in the house, although the family lived well. The one occasion on which the woman left the house was the funeral of her husband, about ten years ago.

The woman was Mrs. Bettie Staab. She was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death. Her home was at 135 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. Her husband was a dealer in supplies in Barclay Street, this city. Just why Mrs. Staab adopted her eccentric mode of living is not known. She was not weak-minded beyond this one eccentricity, and spent most of her time with books. From the time she became a recluse to all except her husband and sons the front blinds of the house were never opened. All the meals were cooked and prepared at a restaurant not far from the house. The waiter would take the meals to the door, and there pass in the trays. He never entered the house by so much as an inch, although delivering three meals a day there.

About two years ago the neighbors became convinced that because the blinds were always closed and apparently no repairs had ever been made to the house, it must be unsanitary. The Board of Health was notified, and an Inspector was detailed to investigate. He was met at the door by Mrs. Staab, who refused him admittance, and informed him that no person other than her sons would ever cross the doorsill so long as she lived.

Mrs. Staab was taken ill last week, and on Saturday for the first time a stranger entered her home. It was a doctor, who found her suffering from dropsy, and advised her removal to the hospital.

LINERS HAD ROUGH VOYAGE.

The Lucania and the Philadelphia Report Tempestuous Passages—Women Inspectors Board the Cunarder.

The Cunarder Lucania and the American liner Philadelphia, both of which were due in New York Saturday, arrived off the Quarantine station early yesterday morning. Both vessels reported that the weather encountered had been of the worst possible kind, practically the entire voyage being one long, continuous performance, in which gales, squalls, and confused seas played the most important rôles, to the great discomfort of the passengers. Despite the unfavorable weather, however, both liners arrived without having sustained any damage as a result of the tempestuous conditions prevailing on the Atlantic.

The two vessels got in close enough proximity on Wednesday to exchange wireless messages, and the Captains took advantage of the opportunity to inform each other of the weather being encountered. On Saturday the two vessels were within five miles of each other. When each learned of the other's proximity many there were on board who seemed to be of the opinion that the run for the rest of the voyage was made at an accelerated speed. This was denied by the officers of the liners, who said that the weather was all they could attend to without paying any attention to ocean racing.

The Lucania brought over 666 passengers and the Philadelphia 423. Included among these there were 289 cabin passengers on the Lucania and 110 on the Philadelphia.

Down the bay, when the women inspectors boarded the Lucania one of them, Miss Harrison, found a young woman among the cabin passengers who was in great distress because she had lost the address of friends in Brooklyn whom she intended to visit. Miss Harrison took charge of the young woman and soon after the ship docked found the right address of her friends.

Among the arrivals on the Lucania were Major C. Archer, A. W. Maconochie, Bruce Fahnestock, Commander F. H. Pollen of the Royal Navy, Henry M. Vigneux, and A. N. Ashmore. On the Philadelphia were Richard Jones, United States Vice Consul at Southampton; D. C. Da Costa, and W. H. Rayburn.

French Circus Equestrienne Here.

Mlle. Helene Gerard, the French horsewoman, who is to be one of the principal attractions of the Barnum & Bailey Circus this season, arrived in America for the first time on the Cunarder Lucania yesterday morning. Mlle. Gerard brings over two performing horses and eight trained fox terriers, who assist herself and the equines in their various acts. One of Mlle. Gerard's acts consists in driving a dog cart, to the legs of the horses that draw which are attached numerous small hoops. Every time the horses lift their legs one or more of the dogs jump through the hoops. Another act consists of a serpentine dance performed by Mlle. Gerard on the back of a prancing horse. There are other acts, and "Tody" Hamilton avers that each and every one is a "top notcher."

Fire Interrupts a Dinner Party.

A dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, at their residence, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, last night, was temporarily broken up in excitement by a fire in a chimney, which was discovered by Policeman Eckler of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The firemen who responded to the alarm he turned in speedily extinguished the blaze.

FOR LOCAL RAILWAY BOARD

Arguments of Citizens' Transit Reform Committee.

State Commissioners Declared to be Incompetent to Deal with Conditions in This City.

The West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred yesterday issued a circular address, of which the following is a copy:

The present intolerable conditions of overcrowding on the surface and elevated railroads of this city have made it painfully evident that the State Railroad Commission is incompetent to deal with the conditions of municipal transportation. Moreover, these conditions of inefficient service and resulting overcrowding threaten vastly to increase in the future as the city grows and spreads.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners having to do with all the railroads of the State cannot and does not devote the necessary time and attention to transportation operations and facilities in New York City. The transportation problem of Greater New York is so vast and so complicated that no commission can deal with it as a part only of its duties. Moreover, this problem is of such a character as to require intimate knowledge of and close touch with local conditions and interests.

The Railroad Commission had, apparently, been quite unaware of the almost insufferable conditions prevailing in this city, until demands for redress were made by various organizations of citizens as a result of general public indignation. The State Railroad Commission ought to have foreseen and devised plans to prevent the occurrence of such conditions. It is only too clear that it did nothing of the kind, and that it is not qualified to deal with the problem as now presented. We do not mean to arraign the commission as such, but only in its relation to the problem of railroad transportation in the City of New York. The facts, which are evident to every one who travels on the surface and elevated railroads of this city are the strongest arraignment of the present system. We have been crushed and herded like cattle in pens; our wives and daughters have been insulted; our friends and neighbors have been physically injured.

It is an absolute necessity for present relief, and for the growth and future welfare of this city, the happiness and comfort of its teeming population and its millions of visitors, that the power of controlling its interurban railroad facilities be placed in the hands of local officers cognizant of the conditions and free to give the necessary time and study to the questions of present remedy and future betterment.

It seems self-evident that present and prospective conditions require the creation of a local railroad commission. The West Side Citizens' Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred has drafted a bill providing for such a commission, which bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator John W. Russell, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Fred. E. Wood. Broadly, this bill transfers to a local board of Commissioners the supervision over the railroads of this city now vested in the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The Committee of One Hundred commends this measure to the approval of the legislative and executive authorities of the State, and asks the public for its support to the end that present conditions be alleviated and future problems adequately met.

The address is signed by John P. Peters, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred; James S. Lehmaier, Chairman of the Committee on Law and Legislation, and Charles De Hart Brower, Secretary.

"The State Railroad Commission," said Mr. Lehmaier yesterday, "is not competent to judge of traffic conditions in this city. It is a board with quasi-judicial powers. Our proposed board is intended to be constructed along the same lines. For that reason we favor three Commissioners. Could it possess administrative functions we would favor a single-headed commission. But the commission we favor in the bill will be both a judicial and administrative body. While it is not made mandatory on the Mayor to appoint one Commissioner from Manhattan, a second from Brooklyn, and a third from the outlying boroughs, it is only reasonable to infer that he would so make his selections.

"I was somewhat surprised at the suggestion of ex-Judge John F. Dillon that the Manhattan Elevated Company might close its gates when the cars of trains are crowded. I can't believe he was serious, because I don't think the Manhattan Company wants to give those who are seeking to annul its charter another argument. Every railroad company is a common carrier and bound to carry the public.

"The charter of the Manhattan Company requires that the stations shall be covered. This has not been done because it would add to the darkness of abutting property and damages would have to be paid to the owners. We intend to have the stations covered.

"The same men, with many added, are in this movement, who saved Amsterdam Avenue two years ago from the corporations, although the latter had the support of the politicians. All that is needed is to arouse public sentiment. That is what we propose doing, and then the people will secure desired reforms.

"The State Railroad Commissioners do not understand the situation here. They have made no move until forced to do so by public opinion. If the State Board was competent it would have found remedies to meet defects when the difficulties arose."

Mr. Lehmaier added that many other corporate bodies in Manhattan and Brooklyn were evincing interest in the movement, and that at an early day the railroad companies would deem it wise to grant the public the privileges and rights they had every good reason to expect.

TUBERCULOSIS FUND APPEAL.

Charity Organization Society's Committee Asks for an Immediate Contribution of $5,000.

The Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis now has 100 families in charge, in each of which there is one or more victims of the disease. Among these there are not less than twenty for whom care in sanatoria or board in private families in the country is regarded by their physicians as essential. All of the sanatoria are filled, and most have waiting lists. The committee is therefore obliged to accept the alternative of boarding these patients, who are in the early stages of the disease, in suitable private boarding houses. For the remaining patients who cannot be removed from their homes special diet and other forms of relief are required in an amount which cannot easily be supplied from existing relief agencies.

Under these circumstances the committee asks for an immediate special fund of $5,000 for the special relief of cases under its care. It is desired to rent, in a suitable location, a farmhouse, and to equip and maintain a modest boarding house in which accommodations can be provided under medical supervision for from twelve to fifteen young women. A portion of this sum should also be available for paying board, pending the completion of the plan suggested, and the remainder for relief of those who must remain at home.

For the expense of its general work the committee last Summer appealed for $10,000, in response to which appeal $8,000 has been received. The remaining $2,000 asked for will barely be sufficient to carry through the current year the work which the committee has undertaken.

Contributions for either purpose should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

REFORM CLUB TO MOVE.

Edwin Baldwin, Secretary of the Reform Club, is authority for the statement that the report that the property of the association at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street has been sold for $400,000, is at least premature. Mr. Baldwin admits that negotiations for the sale of the property are pending, but denies that any offer has been accepted. The matter is in the hands of a committee, the personnel of which Mr. Baldwin declines to disclose.

Should the club sell its real estate for the sum named it will net a profit of $160,000. The Reform Club expects to move further up town, but Mr. Baldwin says no site has yet been selected.

FIRE HORSE "JOE" KILLED.

"Joe," the big sorrel fire horse that for years had served faithfully in drawing Truck 16, was almost instantly killed last night by slipping on the icy pavement and jamming into an elevated road pillar at Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. The men of Truck 16 were on their way to a small fire in the basement of the tenement house at 340 East Sixty-first Street from their quarters in Sixty-seventh Street.

Just as the team started across Second Avenue "Joe" slipped on the ice and fell. His shoes were not new and he tried to catch his feet, but failed and went down. He slid along on his knees and jammed his head into the bottom of one of the elevated road pillars. His neck was broken and his skull fractured. "Joe" had been in the department a long time.

When "Joe" went down Capt. Fitzgerald jumped from a side step of the truck and fell. He received a severe contusion of the knee. The fire was of no consequence and did little damage.

LIQUOR WAS ONLY WATER.

Arrest in the Case of a Concern That Offered to Sell Whisky on Easy Terms.

Postal Inspector Cortelyou and Detective McNally of Jersey City at midnight on Saturday arrested Adolph Jacobson, Sr., fifty-three years of age, on charges of grand larceny and obtaining money on false pretenses. Jacobson was found in his home, at 12 Fifty-first Street, Bayonne. The arrest was made on a capias issued by Judge John A. Blair, the Hudson County Grand Jury having found two indictments against Jacobson. The complainant is John Kasensak of 554 East Diamond Street, Hazleton, Penn.

A little more than six months ago the postal authorities at Jersey City received several complaints against the Consumers' Distilling Company and the Traders' Surety Company of Jersey City, and the A. B. Powell Company of 84 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. It was alleged that the three companies were composed of the same persons.

The Consumers' Distilling Company sent out agents who represented that they had a large quantity of whisky in bond in the Hudson County Warehouse and were willing to sell it at less than market rates, the purchaser to pay one-third down, the balance to be paid on delivery of the goods. The concern referred to the Traders' Surety Company and the A. B. Powell Company, both of which commended the Consumers' Company.

A raid on the three concerns was planned, but the managers had taken fright and fled. The Hudson County Warehouse proved to be a myth. All that remained was the stock of the A. B. Powell Company at 84 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. That was seized, and it would have been sold under execution, but on the day of sale it was discovered that there was not a drop of liquor in the place, the barrels and bottles being filled with water. That put an end to the sale.

Jacobson was not located by the postal officials until Saturday. He refused to make any statement when locked up at Police Headquarters in Jersey City.

CRUISER ALBANY SAILS.

Off for the Mediterranean with Ammunition and Supplies to Join Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

The past few days have been very busy on board the cruiser Albany to get her started on her cruise to the Mediterranean, where she is to join the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Machias, which form the vessels of Rear Admiral Crowninshild's command, and to which it is thought that the Raleigh will be added eventually. The delay in the departure of the Albany was largely due to the non-arrival of ammunition in sufficient quantities to fill up her magazines and shell room. Her battery is for the most part made up of guns of English pattern and manufacture, and in consequence the ammunition is not put up in accordance with American standard patterns.

It was after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon when she cast off her lines from the navy yard and stood down the East River under the bridge. She will probably touch at Gibraltar for her first port, or may possibly keep on to Algiers, where Commander Rodgers will communicate with Rear Admiral Crowninshield for further orders.

The Albany has a crew of over 350 sailors, firemen, and marines. Her list of officers is as follows: Commander—John A. Rodgers; Lieutenant Commanders—William R. Rush and Harold P. Norton; Lieutenants—Robert L. Russell, Casy B. Morgan, and Walter N. Falconer; Ensigns—Edward T. Constien and Wilbert Smith; Midshipmen—Stephen C. Rowan, Wilson Brown, Jr., and Edward C. S. Parker; Surgeon—Andrew R. Wentworth; Passed Assistant Paymaster—Frederick K. Perkins; First Lieutenant of Marines—Thomas F. Lyons; Boatswain—Louis W. Sopp; Gunner—Thomas J. Shuttleworth; Carpenter—Joseph A. O'Connor; Warrant Machinist—Theodore Meyer.

WEDDING GUEST WAS UNRULY.

Williamsburg Mason Annoyed the Bride and Was Ordered Out—Tussle with a Policeman.

Michael Fenwig, forty years of age, a stone mason, living at 34 Front Street, Williamsburg, attended a wedding reception near his home on Saturday evening and made himself so objectionable to the bride by his persisting in requesting her to dance with him all the time that he was ordered to leave the house.

That he refused to do, and when an effort was made to eject him he drew a revolver and declared that he would kill everybody in the place. The guests became excited, and many of them fled from the rooms. The screams of the women were heard by Policeman Trainor of the Herbert Street Station, and he went to the house. As he was entering the hallway Fenwig was coming out. Fenwig caught the policeman by the throat and tried to choke him.

Trainor managed to release the grip upon his throat and dragged his assailant to the street, where Fenwig drew the revolver again and snapped the trigger twice, but the cartridges did not explode. The policeman drew his club and defended himself.

After Fenwig's wounds had been dressed by an ambulance surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital, he was locked up. In the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday he was held under bail pending a hearing on a charge of assaulting the policeman.

RAID PRISONERS IN COURT.

Held in $1,000 Bail Each for Examination on Grand Larceny Charge.

Grand larceny was the charge preferred against Henry C. Cartwright, William Treadwell, and Charles E. Goodrich when they were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. They are the men who were taken in the raids on the so-called "get-rich quick" turf concerns in Nassau Street on Saturday. The accused were represented by Lawyer Alfred B. Cruikshank, who asked Magistrate Breen for an immediate hearing. The detectives who arrested the men said, however, that they needed the time until to-day for summoning witnesses and preparing their case, and the Magistrate acceded to their wishes.

The short affidavit upon which the prisoners were held after the formal statement that the charge against them was "grand larceny" read: "On information given by several persons who complained that they (the accused) feloniously obtained from them large sums of money with intent to defraud by color and aid of false and fraudulent representations." Bail was fixed for each of the prisoners at $1,000 for their appearance in the Tombs Court to-day.

When the accused had been led away, Lawyer Cruikshank said:

"My clients have not violated the law in any way. If any one had any complaint against them they could have gone to the office and got their money back, which they had voluntarily invested."

SAYS HE'S SIR M. BOWELL'S SON.

Patient at Bellevue Tells Doctors He Has Had a Hard Time.

A man describing himself as Charles Bowell, thirty-six years old, son of Sir Mackenzie Bowell of Belleville, Canada, walked into Bellevue Hospital last night. He said he had contracted a severe cold, and was afraid he had pneumonia. He gave his address as 151 Bowery, a lodging house, adding in explanation that he was "up against it," and had been for a long time. The doctors found he was suffering from pneumonia.

In answer to questions, the patient said he had been in this country for two years, and that journalism was his profession. He asked that his father be not informed of his sickness.

At the address given by Bowell there is a jewelry store on the ground floor, a dentist's shop on the one above that, and lodgerooms throughout the rest of the building. It is not a lodging house. Next door, at 153, is a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. No lodgers are taken there, and there was no record of Bowell ever having been there.

The London and New York publication of "Who's Who" for 1903, gives a sketch of the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K. C. M. G., of Belleville, Ontario, Canada. He was Premier of the Canadian Parliament in 1894-5. He entered the Canadian Parliament in 1867, was Minister of Customs, 1878-91; Minister of Defense, 1891; Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1892-4; President of the Privy Council, 1895-6, and member of the Senate, 1892. He is a member of the Rideau, Ottawa, Albany, and Toronto Clubs.

The PIANOLA

An instrument enabling any-one to play the piano, and providing every facility for playing with expression

THERE is but one instrument that realizes all a "Piano player" ought to be—"That instrument is the Pianola."

PADEREWSKI says: "It is perfection."

The Pianola places the ability to play even the most complicated compositions at the command of all. Its repertory embraces all kinds of music. 8,908 different rolls have already been prepared, and more are added every month.

ERNEST VON DOHNANYI says: "From the immense literature prepared the Pianola is destined to answer a need in rendering piano literature accessible to those to whom music has heretofore been, for technical reasons, a sealed book."

The Pianola knows no difficulties in technique, and accordingly, when playing by its aid, one's sole aim is to impart expression, to strike the vital spark in music.

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN says: "I have heard many piano-playing attachments, but the Pianola is the only one which can be considered really musical. None but a great artist could play with such delicacy or power."

This intervening mechanism, so far from impairing in any way one's control over expression, really simplifies the matter, for this reason, that it is much easier to use three levers than control the keyboard direct. Pianola playing is real playing.

Three little levers control the 65 fingers of the Pianola, and through them the keyboard of the piano. These levers are manipulated by the performer, and form the connecting link between his mind and the piano keys.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL says: "Nothing has more closely approached hand-playing."

No one who does not possess a Pianola can estimate its value. As an adjunct to the piano it is equivalent to having a great virtuoso in one's home—a virtuoso whose repertory is not confined to forty or fifty compositions, but is only limited by the number of rolls in the constantly increasing catalogue.

JOSEPH SLIVINSKI, the famous pianist, says: "The Pianola is undoubtedly the greatest piano-player in the world."

You can make yourself and every member of your family an accomplished musician by means of the Pianola. It costs $250 and may be purchased on monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue.
Selling Agents:—FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark and Jersey City.

Nothing exciting.
Just a quiet tale of the very good clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes, we sell for man and boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Great Special Sale of **RUGS** A Grand Opportunity!

HAND-MADE

India and Persian Rugs,

in light delicate shades: Ivory, Nile Green, Old Rose, Pink and Blue, highly suitable for drawing rooms, from a small mat size to the largest carpet sizes (19x14 ft.)

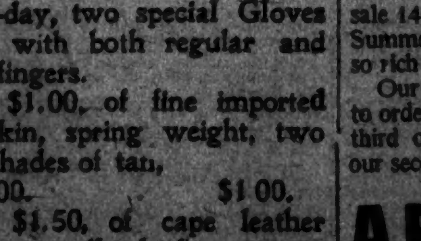
A Special Line of Indias.

Suitable for offices, libraries, and dining rooms.

LOT NO. 1—Extra fine specimens; sizes ranging from 6x6 ft. to 8.6x9 ft., at the uniform price of **$24.50** each.

LOT NO. 2—Carpet sizes; ranging from 12.4x12.3 ft., up to 21x13.6 ft.; also at a uniform price of **$94.50** each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.



To-day, two special Gloves made with both regular and short fingers.

At $1.00, of fine imported lambskin, spring weight, two new shades of tan,

$1.00. $1.00.

At $1.50, of cape leather in the swell shades—orange and oak.

$1.50. $1.50.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE. Near 28th St.
F A A R
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 to 10 P. M.

Executors' Sale,

by Auction of a

Collection of Modern and Ancient PAINTINGS,

WATER COLORS & DRAWINGS by distinguished European and American Artists,

to be sold by order of

JAMES C. ROSS,

Executor of the estate of

WM. M. WILEY, Deceased.

to which we have added the following Masterpieces belonging to

MRS. A. E. MARTINSEN,

and other private collectors.

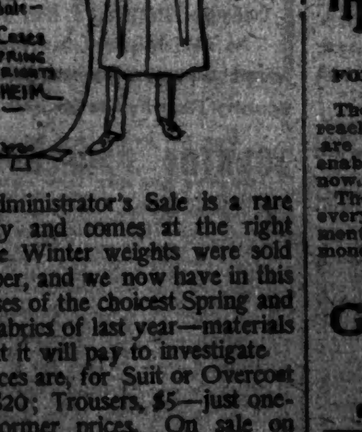
Superb example by Richard Scholz, portraying "The Legend of St. Genevieve," (for which the artist received $5,000.) Also "WORN OUT," by the same artist. "ECCE HOMO," by Prof. Antonio Ciseri.

A Corot, purchased in Europe twenty years ago, and a Head by De Neuville, purchased direct from Government sale of De Neuville's pictures after his death at GEORGES PETIT Gallery, "Rue Seize," Paris.

To Be Sold

EVENINGS OF SALE

Thursday and Friday, February 19 and 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.



This Administrator's Sale is a rare opportunity and comes at the right time. The Winter weights were sold in December, and we now have in this sale 14 cases of the choicest Spring and Summer fabrics of last year—materials so rich that it will pay to investigate.

Our prices are, for Suit or Overcoat to order, $20; Trousers, $5—just one-third of former prices. On sale on our second floor only.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

A "Vantine Sale" of **Oriental Rugs** at Extreme Reductions.

Carabagh & Daghestan Rugs at $9.00 each.

Kazak & Mosul Rugs, average size 4x7.6 ft., $16, $18, and $20 each.

Shirvan & Anatolia Rugs, average size 3.6x5.6 ft., $15 & $18 ea.

Antique Persian Rugs, slightly imperfect, average size 5x9 ft., at $20 each.

Turkish, Persian and India Carpets

sizes range from 6x9 to 12.10x16 ft., at a sacrifice $25 to $95.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway & 18th Str.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCTIONS

FOR "PERFECT" DINING ROOMS IN FLEMISH OAK.

The "Art of Dining Well" can only reach perfection when the furnishings are artistic. Reduced factory prices enable every one to become an A. M. now.

The plainly marked price tags on every piece of furniture in our establishment argue eloquently that, to save money, you should promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous compositions, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York. Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.